

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

10 PAGES.

VOL. XXVII.

ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1895.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

AT DEATH'S DOOR

Governor Atkinson Is Now Very Critically Ill.

SUDDEN ATTACK YESTERDAY.

At 3 O'CLOCK Sunday Morning He Was Thought To Be Dying.

FOUR PHYSICIANS QUICKLY SUMMONED

He Improved During the Morning, but Sank Again in the Afternoon.

AN OPERATION WILL BE PERFORMED

The Disease Is Pronounced To Be Appendicitis of the Severe Nature—His Relatives Telephoned For.

Georgia's governor is critically ill. Twice yesterday he was at death's door. His recovery was almost despaired of. Friends were informed and relatives quickly telephoned for.

Four physicians were summoned.

All day they were in constant attendance and by their heroic efforts late last night the condition of the governor was somewhat improved, although he was still in great agony. After long consultation, it was decided yesterday afternoon by the doctors that an operation, the result of which would be uncertain, was necessary. It was thought that this would have to be made last night, but owing to his improved condition it was decided to delay this operation until early this morning, when it will be made, unless there is a radical change for the better.

There was gloom about the whole city when the news of Governor Atkinson's illness became known.

It was a gloomy day and the dark leaden clouds hung heavy as if to mark the misfortune which threatened the state.

As soon as it became known that the sickness was so sudden and serious words of solicitous inquiry came from every direction and during the afternoon anxious messages were received by wire from friends in other cities.

At 2:30 o'clock this morning Governor Atkinson was resting more comfortably and it was thought that if he went through the operation successfully that he would be much better today.

When the Attack Came On.

It was just after 3 o'clock yesterday morning when the attack came on and it came with such violence that it was not thought Governor Atkinson could live until the arrival of the doctor. He had retired early and slept well until shortly before the severe attack.

He woke up with a sharp pain in his right side, which increased in intensity until he was unable to bear it any longer alone.

Calling to his wife he informed her that he was very sick and asked that a physician be sent for at once. Mrs. Atkinson hurried to him and was greatly alarmed, perceiving immediately that he was in a critical condition.

He seemed to be dying.

Painted Away.

The shock was terrible to the family when the governor wracked with the awfulness of the acute disease turned on his side and fainted away. For some moments he was unconscious, but with quick presence of mind those about his couch went at the work of revival and he was soon restored to consciousness.

In the meantime a runner had been sent for Dr. J. B. S. Holmes, who resided just across the street, and he was told to come at once, that it appeared that the governor would not live until his arrival. With wonderful haste Dr. Holmes got ready and made his way to the executive mansion.

Pronounced Appendicitis.

He was shown at once into the governor's room and made a hurried examination. Before going into a diagnosis of the case, however, restoratives were applied and the painful pain alleviated as much as possible.

Further examination was made and Dr. Holmes soon saw that he had a severe case of appendicitis to deal with. He was undecided at first as to whether an operation should be performed at once, as it seemed that this would be the only hope for his patient's survival. The strength of Governor Atkinson was fast failing and those about him thought that the end was drawing near.

They Decided To Postpone.

Last night at 7:30 o'clock it was noticed that there was an improvement again. The doctors had about decided to make the operation and were really preparing for it, when the change for the better set in. Then another consultation was held. This was at 11:15 o'clock last night and it was decided that it would be best under the circumstances to postpone the operation until this morning, when it was hoped that the strength of the governor would increase sufficiently to submit to it.

Had Been To Athens.

The attack of the governor was unexpected and there were no symptoms to show that it was coming on. Saturday he had been in Athens, where he had been attending the session of the board of trustees of the University of Georgia. He was in his usual jovial spirits and seemed jollier than ever when he arrived in Atlanta that night. Saturday night he walked down to the Kimball, where he met

working with wonderful energy and became more hopeful when they saw that the result of their long work was telling.

Conscious All the While.

Except for the short interval when he fainted, Governor Atkinson was fully conscious, and was able to advise with the doctors and talk about his condition. There was never a greater display of strong will and determination. That characteristic which, throughout the whole life of the man, has carried him through fierce political battles, baffled calumnious enemies, and brought the greatest gift in the honor of the state—his inflexible will power, his all-powerful determination—came to his aid while sinking under the severe pain yesterday.

Sometimes it would appear that he could not last an hour. Then, with marvelous self-command, he would rouse himself and rally for a short while.

Throughout the morning he remained in this condition. The pain was spasmodic;

a few friends and held pleasant conversation. He went home rather early, and retired, to wake in the condition told above.

Was Not His First Attack.

It has been known that Governor Atkinson has been afflicted for some time with appendicitis, but it has been a long while since he was troubled and there was no immediate reason for serious alarm.

When he was first made speaker of the house of representatives he was taken suddenly ill in the same manner as yesterday, but the attack was not so severe. Even before that he was troubled sometimes with pain in the right side, but was unable to account for it.

This Morning to Tell.

It may be that the state of his health will be so much better this morning that the operation considered last night will not become necessary. Unless there is a great change, however, the doctors will have to carry out their plans. Of course the result cannot be told, but a surgical

regiment in Berlin and Potsdam. Tuesday he attended a grand review of troops in the Tempelhofer field. Wednesday he attended a similar demonstration at Potsdam and that night was one of the guests at a fete on Pfauen island. Thursday he attended a review of the officers' rifle and stele-pelisse races on the Spandauer lake grounds. On this occasion the emperor arrived in a gig, driven by himself, and the empress rode in a gala carriage with the archduke. The empress looked exceedingly well and has quite recovered from the anaemic trouble with which her appearance recently indicated that she was suffering.

The sports on the field were marred by several accidents. Lieutenant von Lellow fell with his horse Talbot, and was carried from the field in a dying condition. Lieutenant Waldow's horse fell and broke his leg and had to be shot. This accident, as well as the shooting, occurred close to the court seats, where was seated a brilliant assemblage of princesses and court dukes.

Although out of season, the aristocracy of Germany and elsewhere are swarming into Berlin. The crown princess of Sweden was here several days and among the other celebrities noticeable in public places during the week were Duke Albrecht of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; Prince Alexander of Prussia; Prince Heinrich, of Reuss; Prince William Radziwill and other society leaders. When the court leaves Potsdam these personages will vanish. After the imperial family have taken the seats at Sassenitz they will go to Wilmersdorf, returning in September to Potsdam, where the empress will await her accouchement.

The emperor has ordered that all the young princes of the imperial family shall learn to swim, so a bathing house has been erected on the banks of the Havel, in which the youngsters began their daily practice last Monday.

The emperor has confirmed the sentence of one year's imprisonment on the Moncada, Tschinor, for refusing to serve in the army on religious grounds. Tschinor has already served two months' imprisonment on the same charge.

A Night Fete.

The municipal authorities of Stettin have organized a grand night fete to be held on September 9th, to which Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, has accepted an invitation.

The fete includes an excursion on the river Oder to Haff, on which occasion the river and town will be set ablaze with electric lights, magnesium candles, etc.

A procession of fire ships will follow the imperial launch to Haff and return. A large number of Americans have been invited, including Mr. Thomas B. Ferguson, United States minister to Sweden and Norway; Lieutenant Commander Cow, naval attaché to the United States embassy at London, and Lieutenant Rogers, naval attaché to the American embassy to France.

The admiralty have made arrangements so that as soon as a squadron of foreign warships makes its appearance a number of German officers, especially assigned to this duty, will meet the visitors on board the dispatch boat Pfalz and conduct the squadron to its destined anchorage. The officers of each squadron arriving will be informed that an exchange of salutes to the German flag will be made upon passing the fortress at Friedrichshafen and the German officers will also advise the commanders of ships arriving regarding the grades of admirals or captains already in the roadstead, so that distinctive salutes can be duly given in accordance with the international maritime usages. The admiralty have decided that so long as the emperor has his flag flying in the roadstead no salute can be exchanged without also saluting his standard. With a view to simplifying and shortening the ceremony of introduction, the admirals and commanders of German and foreign warships will go on board the German training ship Mars at 10 o'clock on the morning of June 19th, and make an exchange of visit en bloc.

Will Keep Enemies Apart.

The sailors will be allowed to go ashore only upon fixed days and at stated hours. On June 17th the English, Danish and Swedish sailors will be allowed shore liberty; on June 18th the Italian, Dutch and Russian blue jackets will go ashore, and on June 19th the French, American, Spanish and Austrian tars will avail themselves of this privilege. Drum beat on the German ships will announce the time when the men will be free to land.

The programme has been so arranged that the French and German sailors will have no possible chance of coming together and the German crews will be kept on board their ships when the Russian and French sailors are taking their shore outing.

ALLISON FOR PRESIDENT.

His Candidacy Will Be Announced at the League Club's Meeting.

Mason City, Ia., June 16.—The candidacy of Senator W. B. Allison, for president, will be formally launched at the national convention of republican league clubs at Cleveland. In previous years Mr. Allison's candidacy has been regarded, even at home, as more of an expression of respect from an admiring constituency than a real desire to see him elevated to this exalted position. This year the republicans of the state will not be satisfied with anything short of seeing him placed at the head of the ticket. Some of the prominent leaders have even gone so far as to name for his running mate Robert T. Lincoln. The best political workers the state affords will be present at the Cleveland convention for Allison. Heading the delegation is J. S. Clarkson.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE.

Announced in the Race To Succeed Senator George.

Jackson, Miss., June 16.—(Special)—General Charles E. Hooker, ex-member of congress from the seventh congressional district of Mississippi, is announced as a candidate for United States senator to succeed Senator George. This makes four candidates—Governor Stone, Congressman Monell, ex-Governor Lowrey and General Hooker. The last three are for free silver, while Governor Stone opposes free silver and stands with Cleveland.

The legislature which elects the senator next January will be chosen in November.

The populists have called their state convention to nominate a full ticket, to meet in Jackson on July 1st.

THOUGHT TO HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED A Reply to the Georgia Whitecappers' Proposition.

Washington, June 16.—(Special)—The proposition submitted by the whitecappers implicated in the murder of Henry Worley, to accept ten-year sentences for the attempt to hang Worley, has been transmitted to the department of justice, and last night Solicitor General Conrad sent a reply to the proposition to the federal authorities at Atlanta. Its exact nature cannot be ascertained, but it is believed from the best information obtainable that the solicitor general agrees to accept the proposition submitted by Colonel Glenn, on behalf of his clients.

ON THE WAY TO ATLANTA.

Connecticut's Committee to the Exposition Starts Today.

Hartford, Conn., June 16.—The Connecticut commission to the Atlanta exposition, organized Saturday. F. B. Weeks of Middletown, was elected president; Max Adler, of New Haven, treasurer, and J. S. Jones of Westport, secretary. J. H. Vail, of Winstead, who had charge of the Connecticut building at Chicago, was elected executive secretary. A subcommittee start Monday.

They Decided To Postpone.

Last night at 7:30 o'clock it was noticed that there was an improvement again.

The doctors had about decided to make the operation and were really preparing for it, when the change for the better set in. Then another consultation was held. This was at 11:15 o'clock last night and it was decided that it would be best under the circumstances to postpone the operation until this morning, when it was hoped that the strength of the governor would increase sufficiently to submit to it.

They Decided To Postpone.

Last night at 7:30 o'clock it was noticed that there was an improvement again.

The doctors had about decided to make the operation and were really preparing for it, when the change for the better set in. Then another consultation was held. This was at 11:15 o'clock last night and it was decided that it would be best under the circumstances to postpone the operation until this morning, when it was hoped that the strength of the governor would increase sufficiently to submit to it.

They Decided To Postpone.

Last night at 7:30 o'clock it was noticed that there was an improvement again.

The doctors had about decided to make the operation and were really preparing for it, when the change for the better set in. Then another consultation was held. This was at 11:15 o'clock last night and it was decided that it would be best under the circumstances to postpone the operation until this morning, when it was hoped that the strength of the governor would increase sufficiently to submit to it.

They Decided To Postpone.

Last night at 7:30 o'clock it was noticed that there was an improvement again.

The doctors had about decided to make the operation and were really preparing for it, when the change for the better set in. Then another consultation was held. This was at 11:15 o'clock last night and it was decided that it would be best under the circumstances to postpone the operation until this morning, when it was hoped that the strength of the governor would increase sufficiently to submit to it.

They Decided To Postpone.

Last night at 7:30 o'clock it was noticed that there was an improvement again.

The doctors had about decided to make the operation and were really preparing for it, when the change for the better set in. Then another consultation was held. This was at 11:15 o'clock last night and it was decided that it would be best under the circumstances to postpone the operation until this morning, when it was hoped that the strength of the governor would increase sufficiently to submit to it.

They Decided To Postpone.

Last night at 7:30 o'clock it was noticed that there was an improvement again.

The doctors had about decided to make the operation and were really preparing for it, when the change for the better set in. Then another consultation was held. This was at 11:15 o'clock last night and it was decided that it would be best under the circumstances to postpone the operation until this morning, when it was hoped that the strength of the governor would increase sufficiently to submit to it.

They Decided To Postpone.

Last night at 7:30 o'clock it was noticed that there was an improvement again.

The doctors had about decided to make the operation and were really preparing for it, when the change for the better set in. Then another consultation was held. This was at 11:15 o'clock last night and it was decided that it would be best under the circumstances to postpone the operation until this morning, when it was hoped that the strength of the governor would increase sufficiently to submit to it.

They Decided To Postpone.

Last night at 7:30 o'clock it was noticed that there was an improvement again.

The doctors had about decided to make the operation and were really preparing for it, when the change for the better set in. Then another consultation was held. This was at 11:15 o'clock last night and it was decided that it would be best under the circumstances to postpone the operation until this morning, when it was hoped that the strength of the governor would increase sufficiently to submit to it.

They Decided To Postpone.

Last night at 7:30 o'clock it was noticed that there was an improvement again.

The doctors had about decided to make the operation and were really preparing for it, when the change for the better set in. Then another consultation was held. This was at 11:15 o'clock last night and it was decided that it would be best under the circumstances to postpone the operation until this morning, when it was hoped that the strength of the governor would increase sufficiently to submit to it.

They Decided To Postpone.

Last night at 7:30 o'clock it was noticed that there was an improvement again.

The doctors had about decided to make the operation and were really preparing for it, when the change for the better set in. Then another consultation was held. This was at 11:15 o'clock last night and it was decided that it would be best under the circumstances to postpone the operation until this morning, when it was hoped that the strength of the governor would increase sufficiently to submit to it.

They Decided To Postpone.

Last night at 7:30 o'clock it was noticed that there was an improvement again.

The doctors had about decided to make the operation and were really preparing for it, when the change for the better set in. Then another consultation was held. This was at 11:15 o'clock last night and it was decided that it would be best under the circumstances to postpone the operation until this morning, when it was hoped that the strength of the governor would increase sufficiently to submit to it.

They Decided To Postpone.

Last night at 7:30 o'clock it was noticed that there was an improvement again.

The doctors had about decided to make the operation and were really preparing for it, when the change for the better set in. Then another consultation was held. This was at 11:15 o'clock last night and it was decided that it would be best under the circumstances to postpone the operation until this morning, when it was hoped that the strength of the governor would increase sufficiently to submit to it.

They Decided To Postpone.

Last night at 7:30 o'clock it was noticed that there was an improvement again.

The doctors had about decided to make the operation and were really preparing for it, when the change for the better set in. Then another consultation was held. This was at 11:15 o'clock last night and it was decided that it would be best under the circumstances to postpone the operation until this morning, when it was hoped that the strength of the governor would increase sufficiently to submit to it.

They Decided To Postpone.

IT WAS A SUCCESS

The Press Convention Delegates Enjoyed Their Visit to Philadelphia.

THEY DID NOT FIND A SLOW TOWN

The Pen and Pencil Club Deserves a Great Deal of Credit.

HOW THE VISITORS WERE ENTERTAINED

A Feature of the Stay Was a Trip to Cramp's Shipyard—A Ride to Fairmount—Other Incidents.

Philadelphia, June 16.—(Special Correspondence.)—For four days delegates to the international league of press clubs have tried to discover just what constituted the alleged proverbial slowness of the Quaker City.

And now those delegates have left here and hied themselves to their homes for a season of rest, after their diligent but fruitless search. If Philadelphia is really slow, she was very, very wide awake during the press convention and has received a shock which will require years for a recovery.

The word "slow" is misapplied when put upon Philadelphia. The citizens may be a little tardy—tardy to leave any place where



MR. LOUIS M. MEGARGÉ,
President of the International League of
Press Clubs.

festivities or amusements are in progress. If the Philadelphians did not open their hearts they opened their pocketbooks, and according to the wisest sages the pocket-book occupies a very near position to that life organ.

There were receptions after receptions, luncheons whenever the occasion offered, boat rides, tallyho rides, theater parties, "A Night in Bohemia," which was the crowning occasion of all, and "A Day in Bohemia," which was given especially for the ladies. The most interesting feature was the visit to the greatest of industries—the Cramp shipyards. Words fail or proper expression when a description of the powerful and ponderous machinery of that magnificent ship factory is attempted. One can simply look on and wonder; at least, that is all I could do.

The sessions of the press convention were of more than ordinary interest and matters of great importance were discussed. Resolutions were passed on the law of libel and on the right of reporters and correspondents to hold inviolate sources of information received in confidence. The following resolution was offered by the Baltimore delegation and was made the special order of one of the meetings:

"Resolved, That the International League of Press Clubs urges all press clubs, members of the league to present committees to secure from the legislatures of the various states in which such league clubs are located, the adoption of laws to protect newspaper men in preserving inviolate confidential information communicated to them in the ordinary course of their duties."

General Felix Agius of Baltimore, secured the floor and was the first speaker. He made a strong talk and his words were enthusiastically received. The matter is one of great importance to all newspaper men. There is hardly a newspaper man in the universe who is not frequently intrusted in a most confidential manner with matters of greatest import. The papers of Soren and Edwards, Washington correspondents, will be remembered. These two newspaper men, in a way known only to themselves and through a source which they have not as yet revealed and never will, obtained information regarding the United States senate's inquiry into the Sugar Trust lobby. These men are now under indictment. The matter now stands where a newspaper man can be thrown into jail for contempt of court if he refuses to tell his source of information. Thus nearly every newspaper man may be in danger at one time or another.

The resolutions were adopted.

The First Day's Entertainment. While the convention was in session Tuesday morning, the ladies of the convention party were treated to "A Day in Bohemia," an entertainment which was due to any that was ever given by the Pen and Pencil Club, unless, perhaps, it was just a little inferior to the "Night in Bohemia," which began at 7 o'clock Tuesday evening and did not conclude until near 7 o'clock Wednesday morning.

In the interim during the afternoon there was a reception at the Mercantile Club, which is the newest of Philadelphia's swell clubs. It is superb in every appointment. In fact, the decorations and finishings are perhaps a little lavish and lack a dignity that the Union League clubhouse possesses. The building and surroundings are little less than three-quarters of a million. The kitchen of the club is on the fourth floor, while that for banquets is on the last floor, where the banquet hall is large enough to seat 1,000 people. There is a handsome ballroom and a most artistic theater. There is absolutely nothing lacking to make one comfortable.

From Dark Until Dawn.

All newspaper men have been to the Pen and Pencil Club's "Night in Bohemia," and it may safely be said that none of the visitors were absent Tuesday night.

Governor Hastings was present with his staff and made an eloquent speech. He is a real orator and a low-keyed orator.

Another feature was the presence of the United States Marine band, which was also at the Mercantile Club reception. The talent was out in fine force and the programme never lagged from the start to the finish, which was at 3 o'clock in the morning.

The Pen and Pencil clubhouse is a veritable bohemian den. The walls are covered with drawings and paintings—not hung in frames, but painted and sketched on the walls—by the artist members of the club, and there are many souvenirs and articles of virtue of interest. The president of the club is Louis Megargé, who was also elected president of the International League of Press Clubs.

Knockdown of Enjoyment.

Wednesday was a day full of enjoyment, and a most enjoyable programme had been arranged and was carried out to the very pink of perfection.

After the convention adjourned in the

morning, the first pleasure trip was a tallyho ride to Fairmount park. This ride was tendered by William H. Wannamaker. By the way, I had overlooked one of the features of Tuesday. On Tuesday there was a reception and luncheon tendered the ladies of the convention by Wannamaker & Brown. Every lady was given a souvenir and a delightful hour or more was spent in the trees and in the pleasant pinches.

Fairmount park is a place Philadelphians insist that you must see; so all the members of the league enjoyed the ride. It is truly a delightful spot.

That afternoon there was a reception and tea tendered the delegates by the Union League Club. This lasted from 5 until 7 o'clock, and was the second time in the history of the Union League Club that women have been present at such a function. The cafe on the north of the main corridor was brilliantly decorated, and the colors of the Pen and Pencil Club were artistically fed in wherever the opportunity of good taste afforded.

All the theaters of the city were thrown open to the delegates Wednesday night, and those who did not care to see the "Little Tycoon" found other amusements at the Chestnut street theaters and at the Bijou, as well as several others.

At The Inquirer's Office.

Wednesday from midnight until after 1 o'clock in the morning the offices of The Philadelphia Inquirer were thrown open to the visiting newspaper people, and a splendid lot of offices they are. I never have seen a handsomer newspaper office. Every office is arranged to hurry along business, and the system is almost perfect. The office of City Editor Robinson is particularly complete. He sends his copy out from the local room through a system of pneumatic tubes, which are worked from the basement, and word is sent from one department to another thus, almost dispensing with the office boy nuisance.

The local room is an admirable one, splendidly lighted and excellently ventilated. The owner of the paper is Mr. James W. Elverson, who has the most implicit confidence in City Editor Robinson, a man who is liked by all of his associates and who is pre-eminently qualified for the position which involves the work of more than a score of men.

A delightful luncheon was served, and at 1 o'clock the three great quadruple presses were started, and Inquirers were turned out at a startling rate.

A Boat Ride and Banquet.

The first portion of Thrusday's programme was a boat ride on the Republic, a handsome steamer, to Cramp's shipyard. This was a trip to which I had looked forward to with a great deal of pleasure, as I am sure the rest of our party did. Among the Atlantians who went upon the trip were Major and Mrs. John Fifteen, Mr. and Mrs. Clark Howell, Mr. Hugh M. McSuldn, Mrs. Louisa M. Gordon and Miss Bessie Fifteen, daughter of Major and Mrs. Fifteen, who just returned from Washington, where she had been at the White House last year.

The Republic is a beautiful side-wheeler.

It is commanded by Captain Quigley. Forty tons of coal are required to supply the heat for the seven engines. Her length is 282 feet; depth 11 feet; width 66 feet, and tonnage 1,286. The four decks are large and comfortable. The hurricane deck has an area of 1,532 feet, and is a splendid promenade. There are two parlors and sixteen furnished staterooms, the main saloon occupying the center and being beautifully decorated and richly carpeted and upholstered.

A splendid band and an electrical piano furnished music on the trip. On the lower deck, where the dining room is situated, a delightful luncheon, including several sorts of punches, was served. When the passengers were ready to get to the boat from the visit through Cramp's shipyard, souvenir spoons of the Republic trip were handed to each passenger.

In the Great Ship Yards.

For sixty-five years Cramp's shipyard has kept pace with the growth of such industries until now it is one of the foremost.

Before the general advent of steam propulsion, this shipyard built clipper ships. When the era of steam and iron was fully ushered in, this yard built the first compound-engine steamer under the American flag.

It is now the first triple expansion engine in this country and has just started the first great trans-Atlantic passenger steamer propelled by twin quadruple expansion engines. This institution, in personnel, material, history, and ambition, is wholly and entirely American. I saw in the shipyard its two hundred and eighty-fifth ship, and in the shops one hundred and forty-fifth marine vessel.

A red band and an electrical piano furnished music on the trip. On the lower deck, where the dining room is situated, a delightful luncheon, including several sorts of punches, was served. When the passengers were ready to get to the boat from the visit through Cramp's shipyard, souvenir spoons of the Republic trip were handed to each passenger.

RECTOR POWERS WILL RESIGN

Because He Was Censured by Some of His Congregation.

Montgomery, Ala., June 16.—(Special)—A sensational was sprung at St. John's Episcopal Sunday school this morning when Rev. William D. Powers, the beloved rector, announced that he would vacate his vestry together tomorrow. Powers tendered his resignation, which was accepted.

The vestrymen, who are the members of the church, were present.

Montgomery, Ala., June 16.—(Special)—

The matter of appointing a successor to J. H. Montgomery, who has been acting as judge of the inferior criminal court of Birmingham and who, the supreme court decided, was unlawfully holding the same, all of which is given in full in The Constitution today, has been left with Governor Oates to ascertain who should make the appointment.

Two weeks ago Judge Greene wrote to Governor Oates, stating, in effect, that, without wishing to anticipate the supreme court's decision in the Montgomery case one way or the other, he realized the necessity of a quick appointment of Mr. Montgomery's successor in case of his disorder adverse to him. He requested Governor Oates to appoint Mr. Montgomery's successor for the unexpired term in case it became necessary. Judge Greene has not heard from the governor in the premises. The matter is in the latter's hands. He will probably get an opinion on the subject from the attorney general and act according to the same will follow.

All Over Alabama.

Birmingham, Ala., June 16.—(Special)—The matter of appointing a successor to J. H. Montgomery, who has been acting as judge of the inferior criminal court of Birmingham and who, the supreme court decided, was unlawfully holding the same, all of which is given in full in The Constitution today, has been left with Governor Oates to ascertain who should make the appointment.

Two weeks ago Judge Greene wrote to Governor Oates, stating, in effect, that, without wishing to anticipate the supreme

court's decision in the Montgomery case one way or the other, he realized the necessity of a quick appointment of Mr. Montgomery's successor in case of his disorder adverse to him. He requested Governor Oates to appoint Mr. Montgomery's successor for the unexpired term in case it became necessary. Judge Greene has not heard from the governor in the premises. The matter is in the latter's hands. He will probably get an opinion on the subject from the attorney general and act according to the same will follow.

MacInnes to Oakman's Canning Factory

For sixty-five years Cramp's shipyard has kept pace with the growth of such industries until now it is one of the foremost.

Before the general advent of steam propulsion, this shipyard built clipper ships. When the era of steam and iron was fully ushered in, this yard built the first compound-engine steamer under the American flag.

It is now the first triple expansion engine in this country and has just started the first great trans-Atlantic passenger steamer propelled by twin quadruple expansion engines. This institution, in personnel, material, history, and ambition, is wholly and entirely American. I saw in the shipyard its two hundred and eighty-fifth ship, and in the shops one hundred and forty-fifth marine vessel.

A red band and an electrical piano

furnished music on the trip. On the lower deck, where the dining room is situated, a delightful luncheon, including several sorts of punches, was served. When the passengers were ready to get to the boat from the visit through Cramp's shipyard, souvenir spoons of the Republic trip were handed to each passenger.

In the Great Ship Yards.

For sixty-five years Cramp's shipyard has kept pace with the growth of such industries until now it is one of the foremost.

Before the general advent of steam propulsion, this shipyard built clipper ships. When the era of steam and iron was fully ushered in, this yard built the first compound-engine steamer under the American flag.

It is now the first triple expansion engine in this country and has just started the first great trans-Atlantic passenger steamer propelled by twin quadruple expansion engines. This institution, in personnel, material, history, and ambition, is wholly and entirely American. I saw in the shipyard its two hundred and eighty-fifth ship, and in the shops one hundred and forty-fifth marine vessel.

A red band and an electrical piano

furnished music on the trip. On the lower deck, where the dining room is situated, a delightful luncheon, including several sorts of punches, was served. When the passengers were ready to get to the boat from the visit through Cramp's shipyard, souvenir spoons of the Republic trip were handed to each passenger.

RECTOR POWERS WILL RESIGN

Because He Was Censured by Some of His Congregation.

Montgomery, Ala., June 16.—(Special)—

The matter of appointing a successor to J. H. Montgomery, who has been acting as judge of the inferior criminal court of Birmingham and who, the supreme court decided, was unlawfully holding the same, all of which is given in full in The Constitution today, has been left with Governor Oates to ascertain who should make the appointment.

Two weeks ago Judge Greene wrote to Governor Oates, stating, in effect, that, without wishing to anticipate the supreme

court's decision in the Montgomery case one way or the other, he realized the necessity of a quick appointment of Mr. Montgomery's successor for the unexpired term in case it became necessary. Judge Greene has not heard from the governor in the premises. The matter is in the latter's hands. He will probably get an opinion on the subject from the attorney general and act according to the same will follow.

MacInnes to Oakman's Canning Factory

For sixty-five years Cramp's shipyard has kept pace with the growth of such industries until now it is one of the foremost.

Before the general advent of steam propulsion, this shipyard built clipper ships. When the era of steam and iron was fully ushered in, this yard built the first compound-engine steamer under the American flag.

It is now the first triple expansion engine in this country and has just started the first great trans-Atlantic passenger steamer propelled by twin quadruple expansion engines. This institution, in personnel, material, history, and ambition, is wholly and entirely American. I saw in the shipyard its two hundred and eighty-fifth ship, and in the shops one hundred and forty-fifth marine vessel.

A red band and an electrical piano

furnished music on the trip. On the lower deck, where the dining room is situated, a delightful luncheon, including several sorts of punches, was served. When the passengers were ready to get to the boat from the visit through Cramp's shipyard, souvenir spoons of the Republic trip were handed to each passenger.

RECTOR POWERS WILL RESIGN

Because He Was Censured by Some of His Congregation.

Montgomery, Ala., June 16.—(Special)—

The matter of appointing a successor to J. H. Montgomery, who has been acting as judge of the inferior criminal court of Birmingham and who, the supreme court decided, was unlawfully holding the same, all of which is given in full in The Constitution today, has been left with Governor Oates to ascertain who should make the appointment.

Two weeks ago Judge Greene wrote to Governor Oates, stating, in effect, that, without wishing to anticipate the supreme

court's decision in the Montgomery case one way or the other, he realized the necessity of a quick appointment of Mr. Montgomery's successor for the unexpired term in case it became necessary. Judge Greene has not heard from the governor in the premises. The matter is in the latter's hands. He will probably get an opinion on the subject from the attorney general and act according to the same will follow.

MacInnes to Oakman's Canning Factory

For sixty-five years Cramp's shipyard has kept pace with the growth of such industries until now it is one of the foremost.

Before the general advent of steam propulsion, this shipyard built clipper ships. When the era of steam and iron was fully ushered in, this yard built the first compound-engine steamer under the American flag.

It is now the first triple expansion engine in this country and has just started the first great trans-Atlantic passenger steamer propelled by twin quadruple expansion engines. This institution, in personnel, material, history, and ambition, is wholly and entirely American. I saw in the shipyard its two hundred and eighty-fifth ship, and in the shops one hundred and forty-fifth marine vessel.

A red band and an electrical piano

furnished music on the trip. On the lower deck, where the dining room is situated, a delightful luncheon, including several sorts of punches, was served. When the passengers were ready to get to the boat from the visit through Cramp's shipyard, souvenir spoons of the Republic trip were handed to each passenger.

RECTOR POWERS WILL RESIGN

Because He Was Censured by Some of His Congregation.

Montgomery, Ala., June 16.—(Special)—

The matter of appointing a successor to J. H. Montgomery, who has been acting as judge of the inferior criminal court of Birmingham and who, the supreme court decided, was unlawfully holding the same, all of which is given in full in The Constitution today, has been left with Governor Oates to ascertain who should make the appointment.

Two weeks ago Judge Greene wrote to Governor Oates, stating, in effect, that, without wishing to anticipate the supreme

court's decision in the Montgomery case one way or the other, he realized the necessity of a quick appointment of Mr. Montgomery's successor for the unexpired term in case it became necessary. Judge Greene has not heard from the governor in the premises. The matter is in the latter's hands. He will probably get an opinion on the subject from the attorney general and act according to the same will follow.

MacInnes to Oakman's Canning Factory

A. K. HAWKES,
Manufacturing Optician
12 WHITEHALL STREET,
ONE OF THE OLDEST HOUSES IN
THE UNITED STATES.
Established 1870.
Special Styles of Spectacles and Eyes
Glasses made to order.



A MARK WAS MADE

On the Mortgage Deed, but Annie Phillips Says

THAT SOME OTHER WOMAN MADE IT

An Interesting Case in Bibb Superior Court
Bishop Key in Macon—Funeral of
Mr. Travers.

Macon, Ga., June 16.—(Special)—A very interesting case is set for trial in Bibb superior court on next Wednesday. Annie Phillip is a colored woman who owns a piece of property in Vineville. She desired to borrow \$500 on it, and went with a negro man named Arthur Cooper to Mr. Louis J. Anderson, agent of the Georgia Loan and Trust Company, to negotiate the loan. The woman could not write, so made her mark to the application for the loan. Cooper and the woman then left Mr. Anderson's office. Some time after Cooper called at Mr. Anderson's office to learn from him if the application had been granted, and Cooper was informed that it had, and Annie Phillip could obtain the money. Cooper represented to Mr. Anderson that the woman was too sick to come down town and asked Mr. Anderson to ride buggy with him to the woman was. Mr. Anderson consented and they went to the office of a negro doctor, and Cooper brought in a woman who he said was Annie Phillip. She made her mark to the deed to the land to secure the debt and Mr. Anderson paid her the \$500. When the time for payment arrived Annie Phillip was notified to pay or the property would be sold. Then it was that Annie Phillip came forward and much to the astonishment of Mr. Anderson claimed that she had never signed the deed and had never received any money. She claimed that other women had forged and impersonated her, and that Cooper must have acted in collusion with his fraudulent woman. Annie Phillip declares that she was never informed by Cooper that the loan had been granted and, in fact, she had never heard anything on the subject from the hour she went to Mr. Anderson's office with Cooper and made application for the loan. It is not known if Mr. Anderson will swear positively that the woman who made application for the loan and the one whom he paid the money to were the same person. It is said, however, that he is of the opinion that they are the same. If they are not the same, then who is the woman to whom the \$500 was paid? She has not yet been discovered. Arthur Cooper has disappeared from Macon, and his whereabouts are unknown. Estes & Jones represent Annie Phillip in her defense. Anderson & Anderson represent the Georgia Loan and Trust Company.

Bishop Key's Mission.

Bishop Joseph S. Key, of Texas, of the Southern Methodist Episcopal church, arrived in Macon yesterday morning from Jackson, Miss. He was called here by the illness of his son-in-law, Mrs. Taliaferro Smith, who is also her trustee. A few mornings since Miss Smith was found on the bed in her room paralyzed and it has been apprehended that the attack would prove fatal, but her condition is thought to be a little better today. Miss Smith is a sister of Mrs. C. P. Roberts and Mrs. Birch and the aunt of Mrs. Iverson L. Harris and Mrs. R. W. Patterson.

Homeward Bound.

Meers, J. M. Good, J. E. Adams, J. T. McLaughlin, E. M. Jacobs, M. O. Bayley and others, of Springfield, D. C. registered at the Hotel Leland. They are a part of a party of westerners who arrived here last Wednesday and have been on a tour of the peach belt. Some of them already own orchards and others came to Georgia with a view of purchasing fruit lands. The Ohioans are now homeward bound. They express themselves as greatly pleased with their visit to the peach section, and wonder at the magnificent orchards of ripening fruit. The splendid and enthusiastic reports they will carry back west with them will no doubt cause other westerners to come to Georgia and invest in peaches.

Deaths and Funerals.

The remains of Mrs. Anna Thippen, nee Fuglum, arrived from Atlanta this evening and will be interred tomorrow. The funeral services will be at 10 o'clock from the Vineyard Baptist church. The deceased formerly resided in this city and was a lady of many personal graces and possessed a beautiful Christian character. She died in Atlanta last night at 9 o'clock.

The funeral services of Mr. Thomas Travers were held this afternoon at 4 o'clock from St. Joseph's Catholic church and were largely attended. The following were the pallbearers: John J. Noes, John M. Daly, Ed McCurden, John Murphy, Dennis Cassidy, John Travers, Ed Deelin, and Dennis Gidden. The deceased belonged to the Emmet Club and the members of this organization attended the funeral.

Sunday in Macon.

Rev. Dr. Alonso Monte delivered an eloquent and interesting address this afternoon at the young Men's Christian Association hall to men only.

Tonight Dr. Morris, pastor of Tattan Square Presbyterian church, delivered an interesting series of lectures on his recent trip to the Holy Land.

Rev. Dr. Monte's services were commended today at Grace church. Professor Stuart Smith, of Ladd's Lane, remained to preach to Dr. Monte.

Dr. Waite preached an able sermon tonight at the First Baptist church on "Symbols of Heavenly Joy; What Heaven Is."

There was a love feast at Centenary this morning.

All the churches of the city had large attendance.

Personal and Social.

Little Josephine Jones, the beautiful and attractive daughter of Mr. Ben L. Jones, is a prodigy in many ways and one. The Constitution has often had occasion to speak of her phenomenal dancing but the accomplished girl to which public attention is now specially directed is equally noteworthy as an elocutionist. For one of her tender years her excellence in this line is simply marvelous. She is a wonder to all who have heard her. She has just been awarded the medal in elocution in Miss Daisy Badger's school.

The "zoo" party of the Bibb art committee at the Atlanta exposition will take place at Mrs. Mallon Taylor's at 5:30 o'clock Monday afternoon.

Miss Alberta Holt has returned from a young man, accompanied by Miss Young.

Miss Mamie Hollifield has returned from Athens. She has been attending school at Lucy Cobb Institute.

Miss Anna H. Richardson of Atlanta is in the city to attend the marriage of Miss Charley Conner and Mr. Louis Wood on next Thursday.

Miss Mamie Henry, one of Georgia's handsomest young ladies, has returned from a visit to Savannah.

Miss Mamie Wilson is visiting Miss Belle Murphy in Barnesville.

Miss Jessie Newell is the guest of Mrs. Dr. Tyler of Barnesville.

Colonel A. E. Seifert, of New York, is in the city.

Miss Emily Carnes is visiting in Griffin.

Newly Notes.

On next Wednesday night the Macon minstrels will give a performance in Griffin.

Mr. R. S. Sheridan, of the Macon police, received a telegram today notifying him of the death of his brother-in-law, Sheriff J. G. Burris, of Muscogee county. He died this morning at 2 o'clock.

Yesterday the following gentlemen, graduates of law school, were admitted to the practice of law: A. M. Chapman, W. E. Martin, R. K. Hines and S. L. Olive. The latter young gentleman is a son of Hon. Tom Olive of Gadsden.

Deputy Sheriff V. A. Menard has been appointed receiver of the South Macon pharmacy. This is the result of the partnership disagreement between Mr. Alex Smith and Mrs. Geist.

AN OPERATOR'S MISTAKE

Causes a Bad Accident on the Charleston and Savannah.

Savannah, Ga., June 16.—Passenger train No. 23, on the Charleston and Savannah railroad, ran into the fast mail coming south this morning at 1:05 o'clock near Hardeeville, about twenty-two miles from Savannah. Both engines were badly wrecked and the mail car on No. 78 was pretty badly smashed up. Three negro tramps who were riding on the blind baggage on train 78 were mashed to pieces and buried under the wreck. There was scarcely enough left of them to identify them.

Through some unaccountable mistake Operator Givins, at Yemassee, wired the train dispatcher at Charleston that the fast mail had made good. Yemassee sometime after had gone by. The usual meeting place is just this side of Hardeeville, and the dispatcher, thinking the fast mail had met with some accident, took up 78 at the Central junction, as it was leaving Savannah, and arranged a new meeting place. The fast mail happened to be on time, and having the right of way was going right ahead to pass 78, as the engineer supposed, on the siding just south of where the accident took place. Train No. 78 was a little ahead and had orders to pass at Hardeeville. Engineer Dowling, of the fast mail, was on the inside of the curve and could see the headlight of 78 coming toward him. He stopped his train and he and his fireman got out just as the other passenger train came crashing into it. Engineer Black, of No. 78, got the engine of the other engine, put on brakes and jumped. In jumping he fell and broke his right leg near the ankle. This, and the killing of the three negroes, was the only casualty.

The passengers were badly shaken up, but none seriously hurt. A construction train was sent over and the track was cleared within four hours.

TO PROTECT THEIR INTERESTS.

The Prospective Income Bondholders Will Organize.

Savannah, Ga., June 16.—(Special)—The prospective income bondholders under the proposed plan of reorganization of the Central railroad are already talking of organizing their interests. The Southern Railway Company will have a new issue—50,000 shares of stock—and there will be no minority stockholders to appeal to the court in case of any improper management. It is thus in the power of the Southern, should it choose to exercise it, to divert traffic to Norfolk, which it looked upon as improbable, in view of its alliance with the Atlantic Coast Line, giving the Central only what is necessary to pay its absolute fixed charges. This situation of affairs, said a security holder today, has led the prospective income bondholders to talk of organizing to protect their interests, as it would, of course, shut them out of any income in case the Southern should adopt such a policy. "We have no present fears," he said, "but the possibility is there, and we want to prepare."

STRUCK HIM WITH A PALING.

Row Between Section Bosses Over a Negroe's Time.

Norwood, Ga., June 16.—(Special)—Captain Nelson, section boss on a section between Norwood and Barnett, is lying at the point of death at his home at Fifty-three station, about three miles from this place, the result of a wound in the head inflicted by Oscar Thompson, floating section boss.

The difficulty occurred Friday night at the home of Captain Nelson, on the front veranda, and grew out of a dispute over a negro track hand's time, which had been rendered by Captain Nelson unsatisfactorily to Thompson.

The night editor of The Tribune telephoned to headquarters to ascertain what the trouble was and the only reply was that he might as well go and buy some candles, that there would be no light for five hours. There was no light during the night and part of the time the arc lights were out also.

Complaints were heard on all sides this morning and the idea of the city controlling their own system was freely discussed.

The rates charged for lighting the city are far above the cost of running them by gas.

The city council went to work and effected a settlement by giving two orders for the indebtedness due in thirty and sixty days.

For several nights the lights have been growing more unsatisfactory and last night about half past 9 o'clock all of the incandescent lights used on the streets and in the stores went out and the city was plunged in gloom.

The night editor of The Tribune telephoned to headquarters to ascertain what the trouble was and the only reply was that he might as well go and buy some candles, that there would be no light for five hours. There was no light during the night and part of the time the arc lights were out also.

Complaints were heard on all sides this morning and the idea of the city controlling their own system was freely discussed.

The rates charged for lighting the city are far above the cost of running them by gas.

The city council went to work and effected a settlement by giving two orders for the indebtedness due in thirty and sixty days.

For several nights the lights have been growing more unsatisfactory and last night about half past 9 o'clock all of the incandescent lights used on the streets and in the stores went out and the city was plunged in gloom.

The night editor of The Tribune telephoned to headquarters to ascertain what the trouble was and the only reply was that he might as well go and buy some candles, that there would be no light for five hours. There was no light during the night and part of the time the arc lights were out also.

Complaints were heard on all sides this morning and the idea of the city controlling their own system was freely discussed.

The rates charged for lighting the city are far above the cost of running them by gas.

The city council went to work and effected a settlement by giving two orders for the indebtedness due in thirty and sixty days.

For several nights the lights have been growing more unsatisfactory and last night about half past 9 o'clock all of the incandescent lights used on the streets and in the stores went out and the city was plunged in gloom.

The night editor of The Tribune telephoned to headquarters to ascertain what the trouble was and the only reply was that he might as well go and buy some candles, that there would be no light for five hours. There was no light during the night and part of the time the arc lights were out also.

Complaints were heard on all sides this morning and the idea of the city controlling their own system was freely discussed.

The rates charged for lighting the city are far above the cost of running them by gas.

The city council went to work and effected a settlement by giving two orders for the indebtedness due in thirty and sixty days.

For several nights the lights have been growing more unsatisfactory and last night about half past 9 o'clock all of the incandescent lights used on the streets and in the stores went out and the city was plunged in gloom.

The night editor of The Tribune telephoned to headquarters to ascertain what the trouble was and the only reply was that he might as well go and buy some candles, that there would be no light for five hours. There was no light during the night and part of the time the arc lights were out also.

Complaints were heard on all sides this morning and the idea of the city controlling their own system was freely discussed.

The rates charged for lighting the city are far above the cost of running them by gas.

The city council went to work and effected a settlement by giving two orders for the indebtedness due in thirty and sixty days.

For several nights the lights have been growing more unsatisfactory and last night about half past 9 o'clock all of the incandescent lights used on the streets and in the stores went out and the city was plunged in gloom.

The night editor of The Tribune telephoned to headquarters to ascertain what the trouble was and the only reply was that he might as well go and buy some candles, that there would be no light for five hours. There was no light during the night and part of the time the arc lights were out also.

Complaints were heard on all sides this morning and the idea of the city controlling their own system was freely discussed.

The rates charged for lighting the city are far above the cost of running them by gas.

The city council went to work and effected a settlement by giving two orders for the indebtedness due in thirty and sixty days.

For several nights the lights have been growing more unsatisfactory and last night about half past 9 o'clock all of the incandescent lights used on the streets and in the stores went out and the city was plunged in gloom.

The night editor of The Tribune telephoned to headquarters to ascertain what the trouble was and the only reply was that he might as well go and buy some candles, that there would be no light for five hours. There was no light during the night and part of the time the arc lights were out also.

Complaints were heard on all sides this morning and the idea of the city controlling their own system was freely discussed.

The rates charged for lighting the city are far above the cost of running them by gas.

The city council went to work and effected a settlement by giving two orders for the indebtedness due in thirty and sixty days.

For several nights the lights have been growing more unsatisfactory and last night about half past 9 o'clock all of the incandescent lights used on the streets and in the stores went out and the city was plunged in gloom.

The night editor of The Tribune telephoned to headquarters to ascertain what the trouble was and the only reply was that he might as well go and buy some candles, that there would be no light for five hours. There was no light during the night and part of the time the arc lights were out also.

Complaints were heard on all sides this morning and the idea of the city controlling their own system was freely discussed.

The rates charged for lighting the city are far above the cost of running them by gas.

The city council went to work and effected a settlement by giving two orders for the indebtedness due in thirty and sixty days.

For several nights the lights have been growing more unsatisfactory and last night about half past 9 o'clock all of the incandescent lights used on the streets and in the stores went out and the city was plunged in gloom.

The night editor of The Tribune telephoned to headquarters to ascertain what the trouble was and the only reply was that he might as well go and buy some candles, that there would be no light for five hours. There was no light during the night and part of the time the arc lights were out also.

Complaints were heard on all sides this morning and the idea of the city controlling their own system was freely discussed.

The rates charged for lighting the city are far above the cost of running them by gas.

The city council went to work and effected a settlement by giving two orders for the indebtedness due in thirty and sixty days.

For several nights the lights have been growing more unsatisfactory and last night about half past 9 o'clock all of the incandescent lights used on the streets and in the stores went out and the city was plunged in gloom.

The night editor of The Tribune telephoned to headquarters to ascertain what the trouble was and the only reply was that he might as well go and buy some candles, that there would be no light for five hours. There was no light during the night and part of the time the arc lights were out also.

Complaints were heard on all sides this morning and the idea of the city controlling their own system was freely discussed.

The rates charged for lighting the city are far above the cost of running them by gas.

The city council went to work and effected a settlement by giving two orders for the indebtedness due in thirty and sixty days.

For several nights the lights have been growing more unsatisfactory and last night about half past 9 o'clock all of the incandescent lights used on the streets and in the stores went out and the city was plunged in gloom.

The night editor of The Tribune telephoned to headquarters to ascertain what the trouble was and the only reply was that he might as well go and buy some candles, that there would be no light for five hours. There was no light during the night and part of the time the arc lights were out also.

Complaints were heard on all sides this morning and the idea of the city controlling their own system was freely discussed.

The rates charged for lighting the city are far above the cost of running them by gas.

The city council went to work and effected a settlement by giving two orders for the indebtedness due in thirty and sixty days.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

Published Daily, Weekly, Sunday.

The Daily, per year..... \$3.00
 The Sunday (30 to 36 pages)..... 2.00
 The Daily and Sunday, per year..... \$8.00
 The Weekly, per year..... \$1.00

All editions sent postpaid to any address. At these reduced rates all subscriptions will be paid in advance.

Contributors must keep copies of articles. We do not undertake to return rejected MSS., and will not do so unless accompanied by return postage.

Where To Find The Constitution.

The Constitution can be found on sale at the following places:

WASHINGTON—Metropolitan Hotel.
 JACKSONVILLE—H. Drew & Bro.
 CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley, 162 Vine St.
 NEW YORK—Brentano's, corner Broadway and Sixteenth Street.
 CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 91 Adams Street; Great Northern Hotel.
 DENVER—COL—Hamilton & Kendrick.
 HOUSTON, TEX.—Bottler Bros.
 KANSAS CITY, MO.—Van No. Bros.

12 CENTS PER WEEK.

For The Daily Constitution, or 50 cents per calendar month. Sixteen cents per week for The Daily and Sunday Constitution, or 67 cents per calendar month, delivered to any address by carrier in the city of Atlanta. Send in your name at once.

Do not pay the carriers. We have regular collectors.

10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., June 17, 1895.

Truth About International Agreement.

The following, from the reply of the chancellor of the exchequer of Great Britain to the leading bankers of London who had written in behalf of the Gold Standard Defense Association, explains itself:

TREASURY CHAMBERS.

Whitehall, S. W.
 My Dear Bertram: I have received with much satisfaction the address you have forwarded to me, which I recognize as bearing names among the most weighty which could be found to represent the judgment of the merchants and bankers of the city of London.

I can have no hesitation in giving to that address on the part of Her Majesty's government the reply which you have a right to expect.

I concur entirely in the opinion expressed in your address, that the experience of well nigh a century has proved that our present system of currency is suited to the wants of this great commercial country, and that to depart from it would be disastrous to the trade and credit of the United Kingdom.

Continuity of national policy is more necessary in this than in perhaps any other question. You may rely upon it that Her Majesty's government will not depart from the course which by all the arguments that have preceded it, and will give no countenance to any change in the fundamental principles of our monetary system; or in any discussion in which they may be called upon to take part will they admit any doubt as to their intention firmly to adhere to the single gold standard, which you justly regard as essential to our wellbeing as a commercial nation. I remain, yours faithfully,

W. V. HARCOURET.

May 27, 1895.

Governor Atkinson Critically Ill.

The news of the critical illness of Governor Atkinson will cause deep sorrow throughout the entire state.

The governor is a victim to appendicitis and the reports from his bedside last night indicate that he is unquestionably a very ill man. For some time his physical condition has not been up to its usual standard and for that reason grave fears are entertained concerning the operation necessary in this illness.

Everybody in Georgia will, of course, feel a deep sorrow over the trouble which has come to the chief executive of the state, and all will join in the sincere hope that the outcome of it will be favorable to the distinguished patient. The anxiety of the watchers by his bedside is shared by all the people of the commonwealth, and the whole state will echo the wish that Governor Atkinson may come safely through this trial.

A Contrast.

The difference between the cause of American bimetallism and that of the British gold standard is clearly illustrated by the methods which are employed in presenting them before the country. The cause of American bimetallism is entirely in the hands of the people. It has behind it no purchased or purchasable newspapers. It has behind it no combination of bankers, no money clique, no gold ring, no horde of Shrocks and money lenders. In every state, district, and county it has been taken up by the people. In every case where the politicians display doubt or hesitation the cause of American bimetallism has been taken out of their hands by the plain and honest voters of the country.

Thus we see the movement taking shape in the west and in the south, having behind it the patriotic purpose of the people.

On the other hand, the movement in behalf of the British gold standard has behind it every selfish interest that depends on the contraction of the people's money supply and the enhancement of the purchasing power of the dollar. It has behind it all the wealth and power of the British banks; all the wealth and power of the banks of this country; all the political influence that money can buy; all the machinery of the administration; all the office-holding class that can be whipped into line; all the newspapers that can be influenced with money or patronage; and all the business men who are compelled to depend on the banks for accommodation. It has behind it all the power of Wall street, and all the secret influences that flow out from that corrupt and reckless money center to all quarters of the republic; and it has working in its behalf a central campaign committee which holds its meetings under the shadow of Wall street.

That, under all these adverse influences, the cause of American bimetallism should display any vitality at all would be surprising under ordinary cir-

cumstances; but the fact that it has developed a vitality that is more than extraordinary, shows that the people are at last arousing themselves to the necessity of defending their dearest rights and interests.

And that is true. The people in all parts of the country are beginning to agitate this great question with the force and fervor that they threw into the political campaigns that took place in the better days of the republic—the days when the will of the people recorded at the ballot box was regarded as a thing too sacred to be tampered with.

And the people will win this time as they have always won when engaged in defending their rights and liberties. They will overthrow the British gold standard even as they overthrew the less intolerable political conditions imposed on them by the aggressive and selfish policy of Great Britain. They will win, and woe to the time-serving politicians who stand in their way or strive to thwart them!

Harcourt to Currie.

The only argument worth considering that the cuckoo and the postmaster organs in the south have ever been able to bring against the policy of independent free coinage by the United States has been the suggestion that there is a possibility of securing bimetallism by means of an international agreement.

The Constitution has shown that, in the nature of things, such an agreement is an impossibility. There is no precedent for such a movement to begin with, and, on the other hand, it is distinctly to the advantage of Great Britain to maintain the present condition of affairs. Mr. Gladstone in his remarks on a parliamentary resolution made that fact as clear as anything could make it, but Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the chancellor of the exchequer, made it still clearer in his reply to Mr. Bertram Currie, the banker, who had sent to the chancellor an address signed by the gold monetarists of London.

Replying to this address through "my dear Bertram Currie," the chancellor declares that he has received with "much satisfaction" the address which has been forwarded to him, and which he recognized as "bearing names among the most weighty which could be found to represent the judgment of the merchants and bankers of the city of London."

The experience of the attorney certainly marks a new method in the matter of newspaper surveillance of a legislative body. A number of bills which contained vicious provisions were shown up by the attorney and they were killed, either by the legislature, or if they had passed out of the hands of the legislature, as several had before he got there, they were killed by the governor's veto. The Times-Herald in reviewing the work of its representative points with natural pride to those different schemes which met death as the result of the investigation of its representative, and that paper has received great praise from the people for what it has done.

Spain's modest request that a neutrality proclamation be issued.

That the recent proclamation was issued at the request and for the benefit of Spain we have the authority of the Spanish minister at Washington, Senor Dupuy de Lome. The minister has been talking right out on this line. The New York Evening Sun says that he expressed himself as much gratified by the proclamation, and said that the securing of some such action on the part of the United States was the chief subject intrusted to him by his government. Its accomplishment he regards as giving a fatal blow to the cause of the insurgents in Cuba, and as manifesting on the part of the United States a friendly feeling toward Spain which fully reciprocate Spain's cordial response to the United States's demands in the Alliance affair.

That is the history of the proclamation from the inside. Our venerable subscriber will have to interpret it to suit himself.

True Newspaper Enterprise.

During the session of the Illinois legislature just ended The Chicago Times-Herald inaugurated a system of watching legislation which is unique and which has proved of great value to the people of Illinois.

The editor of that enterprising newspaper sent to Springfield an attorney charged with the duty of examining all pending and proposed legislation. It was a new departure, but it is evident that the work was in good hands, for the results obtained have certainly been valuable. The instructions given to this attorney were that he was there as a representative of the people of the state of Illinois. On all matters which came up his opinion was given in The Times-Herald and his recommendations received the strong backing of that powerful organ.

The experience of the attorney certainly marks a new method in the matter of newspaper surveillance of a legislative body. A number of bills which contained vicious provisions were shown up by the attorney and they were killed, either by the legislature, or if they had passed out of the hands of the legislature, as several had before he got there, they were killed by the governor's veto. The Times-Herald in reviewing the work of its representative points with natural pride to those different schemes which met death as the result of the investigation of its representative, and that paper has received great praise from the people for what it has done.

A Patriot's Great Act.

The letter of General Robert E. Lee to President Johnson asking for the benefits of amnesty and a full restoration of all rights and privileges, as set forth in the presidential proclamation, has recently been reprinted by The New York Sun and is being copied very extensively by the press of the country.

The letter referred to is as follows:

Richmond, Va., June 13, 1865.—His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.—Sir: Being excluded from the provisions of amnesty contained in the proclamation of the 29th ultimo, I hereby apply for the benefits and full restoration of all rights and privileges extended to those included in its terms.

I graduated from the military academy at West Point in June, 1829; resigned from the United States army, April, 1861; was a general in the confederate army, and included in the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, April 9, 1865.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, R. E. LEE.

General Lee's eldest son, General George Washington Custis Lee, refers to the motives which led his distinguished father to write this letter in the following comment:

When General Lee requested me to make a copy of this letter to President Johnson he remarked: It was but right for him to set an example of making formal submission to the civil authorities; and that he thought by so doing he might possibly be in a better position to be of use to the confederates who were not protected by military paroles, especially Mr. Davis.

G. W. C. LEE.

The letter was doubtless a hard one for a man to have written under the circumstances, but it shows the great patriotism of the great man who wrote it.

"In laying today before our readers and the public General Robert E. Lee's application for pardon," says The Sun, "and his own declaration of the motives prompting him to one of the most heroic acts of a life full of heroism, The Sun feels that it is adding luster to a noble fame which is constantly growing as the years pass, and which is justly appreciated and generously prized in the north as well as in the south."

The Chicago Chronicle is another newspaper which comments on the letter. In an editorial, in which the letter itself is reproduced, The Chronicle pays fitting tribute to the greatness of Robert E. Lee's character when it says:

That the amnesty thus sought was of material importance to the general of the defeated southern armies is wholly improbable. His animating spirit was partly altruistic, partly patriotic—though, indeed, there should be recognized no difference between the two terms. That his devoted followers in the south would be best served by an example of submission to established authority, and that the reunited nation would be strengthened and more quickly welded into a harmonious whole by this example of the chief of the army of insurrection suing for pardon, was clearly in his mind. He was a patriot at the moment he wrote the letter.

Perhaps no act of his life better illustrates the true character of this great man, and it is encouraging to note that as the years roll by the people of the north as well as the people of the south are learning to appreciate the grandeur of that character and are proud of Lee as a great American.

Statesman Tom Reed is wearing his flannel suit in silence. He does this in support of the theory that when men sometimes gag themselves.

There is a heated controversy in Washington as to whether it is right for the administration to fish on Sunday. Experience has taught us that fish bite better on Sunday than on any other day, but even this is no excuse.

They say George Gould is thinking about buying a senatorship in New Jersey. Why not? To the republicans Gould's money is as good as anybody else's money—and better, be-jang! because there's more to it.

Statesman Tom Reed is wearing his flannel suit in silence. He does this in support of the theory that when men sometimes gag themselves.

There is a heated controversy in Washington as to whether it is right for the administration to fish on Sunday. Experience has taught us that fish bite better on Sunday than on any other day, but even this is no excuse.

They say George Gould is thinking about buying a senatorship in New Jersey. Why not? To the republicans Gould's money is as good as anybody else's money—and better, be-jang! because there's more to it.

They say George Gould is thinking about buying a senatorship in New Jersey. Why not? To the republicans Gould's money is as good as anybody else's money—and better, be-jang! because there's more to it.

They say George Gould is thinking about buying a senatorship in New Jersey. Why not? To the republicans Gould's money is as good as anybody else's money—and better, be-jang! because there's more to it.

They say George Gould is thinking about buying a senatorship in New Jersey. Why not? To the republicans Gould's money is as good as anybody else's money—and better, be-jang! because there's more to it.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

In Georgia.

The fruit is bending down the trees
 In Georgia;
 There's health and joy in every breeze
 In Georgia.

The sun o'er leagues of blossoms shines
 In Georgia;
 The melons freight a million vines
 In Georgia.

There's joy by day and joy by night
 In Georgia,
 And love and peace and song and light
 In Georgia.

The people dwell in sweet accord
 In Georgia;

And so we live, to thank the Lord
 For Georgia!

The Georgia weekly editors are packing their grips for the seashore. They are going to have a good time in July and Georgia this year.

Happy on the Way.

There's a twinkle in the maples—
 A whisper in the pines;

An the humming bird is hunting
 For the morning glory vines.

There's a thrill of life pervading
 All the mountains and the dells,
 And music in the breezes
 When the cattle shake their bells!

Mr. R. B. Harrison has enlarged his clipping bureau, which is now largely patronized by people in every state in the union.

Make the Best of It.

If you can't go to the seashore,
 Content yourself at home;

Perhaps there'll come a cyclone
 That'll make the millponds foam!

Will T. Hale, the Tennessee poet, is doing some bright newspaper work, besides contributing excellent literary articles to the press of the country.

Little Things.

A little thing makes happiness,
 And when the storm is done;

The country smiles for many miles
 With just one streak o' sun!

The snake char is abroad in the land, but the fishermen are keeping even with him.

A Cucumber Friend.

An American biffle whiff weakness is

for cucumbers struck a store where the innocent looking undertaker's assistants were on sale. Picking up one about the size of a coupling pin he asked the price.

"Two for nick," was the brief reply of the up-to-date clerk.

"That's too much," replied the biffle.

"Tell you what I'll do, though," he added.

"I'll give you a dime to let me eat all I want."

The offer was accepted, and the biffle lit

up a peck measure of cucumbers, eating them ravenously. As one after another disappeared the grocer's boy became uneasy, and after the twelfth had disappeared offered the biffle a quarter to stop.

"Well, I could eat another two more,"

he replied, looking longingly at the biffle.

"I'll give you a dime to let me eat all I want."

The offer was accepted, and the biffle

ate up a peck measure of cucumbers, eating them ravenously. As one after another disappeared the grocer's boy became uneasy, and after the twelfth had disappeared offered the biffle a quarter to stop.

"Well, I could eat another two more,"

he replied, looking longingly at the biffle.

"I'll give you a dime to let me eat all I want."

The offer was accepted, and the biffle

ate up a peck measure of cucumbers, eating them ravenously. As one after another disappeared the grocer's boy became uneasy, and after the twelfth had disappeared offered the biffle a quarter to stop.

"Well, I could eat another two more,"

he replied, looking longingly at the biffle.

"I'll give you a dime to let me eat all I want."

The offer was accepted, and the biffle

REED'S STRONG TALK

A Brunswick Banker Who Has Studied the Financial Situation.

THE GOLD STANDARD AN EXPERIMENT

Bi-metallism the Basis for All the Successful Banking Systems of the Past—How Contraction Brings Stagnation.

One of the most notable papers read before the recent meeting of the State Bankers' Association at Brunswick, was that of President Reed, of the Brunswick National bank. His subject was "Some Past Financial Systems and Lessons Gleaned Therefrom." He begins with a definition of money, and while his paper is a very able one throughout, The Constitution cannot, on account of lack of space, give more than extracts from it. Mr. Reed, in his address, began as follows:

"If we could penetrate with the eye of historical knowledge through the mists of Plato's myth we might discover on the island of Atlantis, amidst its wonderful civilization, the perfection of a financial system. But among the martyrdom of literature, fell the great Alexandrian library, that held in its sacred precincts so much that told of antediluvian splendor and achievement, and only Solon, the great Athenian lawgiver, saw the passing flash of that sublime past.

"But live, responsible history holds much in store for us—even though it be a history of many failures and few successes—that with careful study will aid us in deciding intelligently upon the issues that are today confronting us.

"In the study of a complete financial system two elements must be considered, first, money, and second, its agency of circulation—i.e., money and banking.

Dangers of Diminishing Supply.

"Money is defined by the United States monetary commission of 1878 as 'the great instrument of association, the very fiber of social organism, the vitalizing force of industry, the protoplasm of civilization and as essential to its existence as oxygen is to animal life. Without money civilization could not have had a beginning; with a diminishing supply it must languish and unless relieved finally perish.'

"In short, money is the instrument of exchange, and is a reliable measure of value, only so long as its ratio in strength and volume to the volume of trade remains uniform.

"The functions of banking are receiving deposits, loaning money or notes, making collections and issuing bills of exchange. To these functions is sometimes added the emitting of bills of credit.

"Money is either issued directly by responsible governments or is authorized by such governments through banks of issue upon some safe and satisfactory basis. In present conditions, where governments are not sufficiently powerful to maintain a financial system, some commodity performs the functions of money; this is a condition of barter; gold and silver are the commodities most generally chosen under such circumstances, as their qualities of portability and durability render them more desirable than other commodities. Many other commodities have, however, been used satisfactorily. In order that the necessity for weighing and assaying the metals with each purchase may be obviated, this service is done by some reliable individual or association of individuals, sometimes under authority of an organized community of people, and sometimes not.

"True money can only exist where the government that issues it, or authorizes its issue, is sufficiently powerful to levy and collect taxes and to fulfill its obligations.

Definitions of Authorities.

"The money function may be either attached to commodities or not. Let us make this clear. If this statement is questioned, we will cite eminent authorities:

" Aristotle: 'Money exists not by nature, but by law.'

" John Stewart Mill: 'There is no more insignificant thing, intrinsically, in the economy of society than money.'

" Ex-Attorney General Ackerman: 'Money is not a substance, but an impression of the intrinsic value of money has been abandoned by the best minds.'

" H. C. Clay: 'Whenever the government agrees to receive in payment of the public dues is money, no matter what its form may be.'

" John Stewart Mill: 'There is no more insignificant thing, intrinsically, in the economy of society than money.'

" Encyclopaedia Britannica: 'The theory of the intrinsic value of money has been abandoned by the best minds.'

" H. C. Clay: 'Whenever the government agrees to receive in payment of the public dues is money, no matter what its form may be.'

" American Encyclopaedia: 'An article is defined to be money by reason of the performance by it of certain functions without regard to its form or substance.'

" Charles Moran, of France, author of a great work on money: 'Metals are money, whilst acting as money, is identical with paper money, as being destitute of value. Coin, so long as it circulates, has its intrinsic value. As coin, it is identical with paper money, as being destitute of intrinsic value.'

" In Buckle's matchless 'History of English Civilization' occurs the following (Vol. I, p. 150): 'Gold and silver [they] are not wealth, but are merely the representatives of wealth. Money is of no possible use to a nation except to measure and circulate its riches.'

Money Is National.

" Money is not international; it is purely national. In international trade, balances are settled solely with commodities. Gold and silver, when used in such settlements, are treated as commodities. We want a sound, substantial currency in sufficient volume to at all times meet the demands of trade. We want no financial experiments. The experience of the past should be a safe, intelligent guide for the future."

Some Past Systems.

Then taking up the subject of past systems, he gives a very interesting account of the first complete system of finance of the history records, which was in the republic of Venice. Of this he says:

" The first complete system of finance that history records was established in the republic of Venice in 1287 A. D. The necessities of war suggested the establishment of a chamber of loans. The wealthy citizens of the republic were called on to contribute to a loan of two million ducats for the defense of state, the sum loaned being placed as a credit to the contributors on the books of the chamber of loans, but with no promise of return further than a small annual interest payment of 4 per cent. It was provided that these credits should be used in business transactions, by transfers on the books of the bank, and for this purpose the book credits were made legal tender for all debts, public and private, and were exempt from legal process for debt."

" We have seen the difficulty of securing the gold to place Austria on a gold basis;



" We have seen the difficulty of securing the gold to place Austria on a gold basis; the rate or 'agio' was finally fixed by law at 20 per cent above coin. The payment of interest was abolished in 1821 and the system continued in uninterrupted prosperity until 1876, a period of 62 years, when it was finally overthrown by the conquest of Napoleon. This system continued longer than any other known financial experiments. The coin received from depositors was used in the payment of public debts, especially in the payment of military and general government expenses, and it was clearly understood that it would never be returned. The essential features of this system were: 1. Direct supervision and control of the bank by the government. 2. The money or book credits were con-

stituted by law a money of final payment, a full legal tender, not subject to counterfeiting, and depending for their continual value upon the permanency of the government.

" The American Encyclopaedia refers to the Bank of Venice as follows:

" It was for the success of the admiration of Europe, the chief instrument of Venetian finance and the chief instrument of a commerce not surpassed by that of any European nation, and again, 'No book speech can pass from the lips of a man who is a merchant or dweller in Venice ever put forth any condemnation of its theory or its practice.'

" He takes up then the banking currency history of Florence, that of Genoa, the history of the Bank of Amsterdam, the gigantic and now ruined system of finance of John Law, of whom it is said that although his system was faulty, the author was a financial genius of the first order and his writings show many truths as to the nature of currency and banking; he tells of the Bank of France; he gives the history of the organization and control of the Bank of England and of the serious experience it has had at different times, at one time for twenty-four years suspending specific payments; that 'England since 1815 has been on a gold basis and has stood alone in that respect since 1815.'

" The next speaker of the disastrous financial scene is the American republic of gold of the Land Bank of Norway, and then went into a detailed history of banking in the United States, beginning from the time when warumon was the only money.

Gold and Silver the Only Money.

" The history of commerce," he then goes on to say, "is the history of contests between nations. Coin of gold and silver—gold the representative of the sun, and silver of the moon—has, since the days when pacific worship dominated them, 'precious metals' become fixed as the basis of money among nations, because, like the nomad, they carried their worldly wealth with them, and were independent of the effects of governments.

" Either by war and conquest, or by that more subtle agency, the tariff, nations have striven with one another for this life blood of trade, and when its outflow could not be checked, the result was that the outflow has stayed the outward tide by the process of debasement. This process was general in Europe up to the eighteenth century. Coin carrying its full weight and value disappeared, and was called into circulation again by reissuing at a less weight. United States mint statistics show that for the past 40 years fully 60 per cent of the coin issued has been lost or consumed in the arts.

" Certain Principles Deduced.

" The limits of this address have not permitted more than a brief sketch of financial history, but we have before us sufficient evidence for the deduction of certain principles essential to a safe financial system.

" 1. The money unit in circulation becomes less valuable as the number of those units increase, and the prices of commodities increase and the debts are increased.

" 2. Conversely, contraction of, or a reduction in the number of, money units in circulation, increases their value. Prices of commodities diminish and the creditor is benefited.

" 3. Rapid contraction in the number of money units in circulation produces commercial disaster. In further support of the foregoing I offer the following: Report of United States monetary commission 1878: 'At the Christian era the metallic money of the Roman empire amounted to \$1,800,000,000. By the end of the fifteenth century it had shrunk to less than \$200,000,000. Population multiplied, and commerce, arts, wealth and power all disappeared. The people were reduced to poverty and misery to the most degraded condition of serfdom and slavery, etc.'

" Sir Archibald Alison thus describes the effect of Peel's famous suspension act in 1821: 'The entire circulation of England fell from £2,250,000 in 1818 to £142,500,000 in 1821. The effects of this sudden and prodigious contraction of the currency were soon apparent and rendered the next three years a period of distress and suffering throughout British Isles. The rate of wages fell one-half, etc.'

" The historian Hume says: 'The disasters of the dark ages were caused by decreasing money and falling prices. With the increase of money labor and industry gain new life.'

" I could multiply evidence indefinitely were it necessary.

" 4. The following conditions are necessary for the establishment of a system of safe and honest money:

" (a) There must be an established and responsible government, capable in the collection and disbursement of revenues.

" (b) The money issued must be beyond the art or interest of the counterfeiter to duplicate.

" (c) It must be full legal tender for all debts, public or private.

" (d) The volume of money issued must be sufficient to meet the requirements of trade and to maintain uniformity in the relations between creditor and debtor, bearing in mind that a persistent decline in the general average range of price in direct proportion to money in circulation, and that the volume of money should be maintained for their replacement. History shows that no other course is entirely safe.

" (e) A money carrying with it a commodity of high intrinsic value which is in great demand, will tend to go out of circulation, whereas a money with less or no commodity value attached will remain in circulation and serve the purposes of trade.

" (f) Paper money should never be issued bearing the name of the government, the government limited legal tender, or in the schemes of the speculator and should never be issued. Promises to pay should be issued beyond the extent of the basis upon which they stand, and a full volume of money of final payment should be maintained for their replacement. History shows that no other course is entirely safe.

" (g) A money carrying with it a commodity of high intrinsic value which is in great demand, will tend to go out of circulation, whereas a money with less or no commodity value attached will remain in circulation and serve the purposes of trade.

" (h) The single gold standard.

" The use of gold alone as money of final payment, as unlimited legal tender, is an experiment among the nations of the earth. From 1816 to 1871 England alone demanded gold as the basis for all of her monetary transactions. Situated as England was during that period, the mistress of the commerce of the world, controlling vast possessions for which she could gather tribute, not being a producer of wealth, but a manipulator of gold and being the greatest creditor nation of the world, the experiment proved a success. Leon Fauchet, in his 'Researches Upon Gold and Silver,' written in 1868, said: 'If all the nations of Europe adopted the system of Great Britain, the price of gold would be raised beyond measure and we should see produced in Europe a result lamentable enough.'

" Since 1871 many leading nations, including the United States, have entered the competition field with England for the gold of the world. The demand is thus increased enormously and under the law of supply and demand the value of gold as measured by commodities has advanced correspondingly. Is not the production of Fauchet verified?" Has the further extension of a gold basis been proven a success? Will this new experiment in finance, of a universal gold basis among civilized nations prove a success?

How the Gold Has Enhanced.

" We have seen the difficulty of securing the gold to place Austria on a gold basis;

" We have seen the difficulty of securing the gold to place Austria on a gold basis; the rate or 'agio' was finally fixed by law at 20 per cent above coin. The payment of interest was abolished in 1821 and the system continued in uninterrupted prosperity until 1876, a period of 62 years, when it was finally overthrown by the conquest of Napoleon. This system continued longer than any other known financial experiments. The coin received from depositors was used in the payment of public debts, especially in the payment of military and general government expenses, and it was clearly understood that it would never be returned. The essential features of this system were: 1. Direct supervision and control of the bank by the government. 2. The money or book credits were con-

stituted by law a money of final payment, a full legal tender, not subject to counterfeiting, and depending for their continual value upon the permanency of the government.

" The American Encyclopaedia refers to the Bank of Venice as follows:

" It was for the success of the admiration of Europe, the chief instrument of Venetian finance and the chief instrument of a commerce not surpassed by that of any European nation, and again, 'No book speech can pass from the lips of a man who is a merchant or dweller in Venice ever put forth any condemnation of its theory or its practice.'

" He takes up then the banking currency

history of Florence, that of Genoa, the

history of the Bank of Amsterdam, the

giantic and now ruined system of finance of John Law, of whom it is said that although his system was faulty, the author was a financial genius of the first order and his writings show many truths as to the nature of currency and banking; he tells of the Bank of France; he gives the history of the organization and control of the Bank of England and of the serious experience it has had at different times, at one time for twenty-four years suspending specific payments; that 'England since 1815 has been on a gold basis and has stood alone in that respect since 1815.'

" The next speaker of the disastrous financial scene is the American republic of gold of the Land Bank of Norway, and then went into a detailed history of banking in the United States, beginning from the time when warumon was the only money.

" Gold and Silver the Only Money.

" The history of commerce," he then goes on to say, "is the history of contests between nations. Coin of gold and silver—gold the representative of the sun, and silver of the moon—has, since the days when pacific worship dominated them, 'precious metals' become fixed as the basis of money among nations, because, like the nomad, they carried their worldly wealth with them, and were independent of the effects of governments.

" Either by war and conquest, or by that more subtle agency, the tariff, nations have striven with one another for this life

blood of trade, and when its outflow could not be checked, the result was that the outflow has stayed the outward tide by the process of debasement. This process was general in Europe up to the eighteenth century.

" The effects of this were very disastrous.

" The

THE FRUIT RATES.

Mr. John Cunningham Gives Some Interesting Facts.

WHAT THE ROADS SHOULD DO

This Crop the Crisis of the Industry—How the South Has Been Discriminated Against by the Railroads.

The relations which the railroads bear to the fruit and melon interests of the south have come and again been emphasized by The Constitution.

At present the southern railroads have been lacking in the enterprise calculated to build up these industries, just as they have been lacking in the enterprise which brings desirable immigrants into a section. While the southern roads have been unfriendly to a greater or less degree, the roads in other sections have promoted these enterprises and the result is that the various interests referred to have prospered to a greater degree in other sections of the country than they have here in the south, where all other elements were more conducive to their welfare than elsewhere.

The southern roads have annexed their rights to the transportation of fruit and they have not met the desires of the fruit growers. Mr. John D. Cunningham, who owns extensive fruit farms in Cobb county and in other parts of the state, appeared recently before the Southern Railway and Steamship Association and read a strong paper on the subject of the relationship between the railroads and the growers, showing how the failure of the roads to give adequate rates would unquestionably greatly injure the industry, which is the chief encouragement, would bring heavy revenues in the future to the railroads. Mr. Cunningham sends the manuscript of his address to The Constitution, with the request that it be published. The matter is of wide interest, not only to the fruit growers, but to all the people of the state.

In his paper Mr. Cunningham says:

Figures on a Car.

"The commission merchants in Baltimore, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Chicago, New York, Washington and Boston are agreed to pay low prices for our peaches this season, on account of the financial depression which now exists all over the country, as well as the low crop of peaches this year. The commission merchants in New York are sending from Georgia in a short space of about three weeks, in order for such an enormous crop to be sold it is necessary that prices be low enough to allow all classes to share the benefit. The commission merchants say that we cannot expect more than an average of \$90 to \$100 per car gross, and I am satisfied their views are correct. The cost of delivering a car of peaches from the car to New York will average as follows:

Cost of 500 empty crates at 18c.	\$3.60
Cost of picking and packing at 16c.	52.00
Freight charges \$1.25c.	15.00
Refugee charges 10c.	1.00
Commission 10 per cent (estimated).	5.00
Drayage 5c. per box.	25.50
Incidentals.	10.00
Total cost delivered.	\$50.10

"Putting the selling price at the maximum amount of \$100 per car, you will see that a net return of only \$102 per car is made to the shipper, from which he must deduct the cost of raising the fruit. As the average production of peaches during the lifetime of an orchard will not exceed a carload to five acres, it will be seen that the grower receives only 15¢ with which to raise a car of peaches. This is to say that this amount does not cover actual cost of production and represents a loss to the grower. Therefore, we must ship the bountiful crop with which we are blessed, at a loss, and have a lessening and substantial reduction of freight rates. The southern lines have always expressed a desire to aid and encourage the disposition to move the railroads in this direction, but the growers who have engaged in the business have in the hope of receiving as fair treatment from the railroads as that enjoyed by other growing sections, will abandon the business in disgust.

"I have always known that Georgia growers did not enjoy the proportionate rates and fast time rates of the shipping sections, but I confess that I never knew the difference was so great until a short time ago, when I began to investigate this subject.

Some Interesting Comparisons.

From the hundreds of comparisons I could mention, I will give a few as follows:

"The rate on peaches from California to Boston, over 3,000 miles, is \$1.50 per 100 pounds. From Georgia to Boston, \$1.37 per 100 pounds. The refrigerator rates are 45 cents per 100 pounds, which must be added to rate always, as it is absolutely indispensable. The rate from Atlanta to Baltimore is 78¢ per car, or \$2.10 including return. The rate from Grand Rapids, Mich., to Baltimore, a greater distance, is only 42 cents per 100, and the schedule is fast enough to enable the shipper to dispense with refrigeration. All of our Boston consignments are charged with \$10 per car above New York rates. Maryland shippers pay a difference of only 20 cents per 100 between New York and Boston, a most serious discrimination against us indeed.

"I could mention numberless other discriminations against the Georgia shipper, to both eastern and western ports, but to link the two will show that my assertions are true. In speaking of the necessity of a reduction of rates, I am generally met with the statement that the freight is so valuable that it cannot be reduced. Now, I deny this. I have been a large shipper for twenty years, and have never sued a road or even presented a claim for damage, except in fact. If the other sections do the same, we should pay only 4 mills per mile per ton, or about 32¢ per car to New York, the same as stone and pig iron.

The Growers Tell Tales.

"The truth is the growers have only themselves to blame for the existing rates. They have been blind to the traffic. The most wonderful fairy tales have been circulated and printed by laid boomers and nursery men, giving rose-colored accounts of the sales of peaches. These stories, No. 1, are chronicled and repeated and resented until at last the parties in whose minds they originated actually believe themselves. When a power strikes a man, he is apt to believe that the man through his good shape the exaggerated sales are printed and circulated everywhere; when the balance of the same growers have arrived at a general agreement, a full and glutted market, netting barely enough to pay for the empty boxes, no one but the shipper and his unfortunate creditor bears of it. As in Wall street one may be a speculator and the other a fool, one hears of it. The ninety-nine unfortunate who failed sink out of sight and are never heard of. Believing that the average selling price of peaches is \$1.50 per 100 per car, the present rates were made over six years ago and would not be exorbitant now, if we actually sold the fruit at one-third of the price. The beginning of real estate and wild-cat orchard companies quote. Unfortunately, we will not receive those prices, and hence must either seek a proportionate reduction of freight charges or remain content with the business. Although Georgia growers enjoy greater natural advantages than those of any other section on this continent, yet we will suffer from exorbitant rates in extent no one can dream of who has not examined the rates of other fruit growing sections.

The Southern Roads Responsible.

"The impression prevails among southern growers that the northern and western roads are responsible for such a spirit of hostility to the south. As to any such any substantial reduction, I am assured by the authorities of the Pennsylvania railroad that this is an error. They say that the roads have no interest in trying to make any rate, and that they would prorate on a mileage basis on all classes of freight. The rate from Atlanta to Chicago is 7 cents per 100, exclusive of refrigerator charges. Of this amount

the roads from Atlanta to the Ohio river, a distance of 444 miles, receive 4¢ cents per 100, the roads north of the Ohio to Chicago, a distance of 324 miles, receive only 17 cents per 100, which shows that our roads have the lion's share. So this certainly fixes the responsibility on the initial lines.

"I am intensely interested in this vital question, not from a selfish standpoint, although I shall ship at least 100 cars myself, but because I know that this is the crucial test year, and that the future of Georgia, my native state, depends on the success of this crop; more so, indeed, than you imagine. Give us a fair rate this year, and her old roads will be like the rose era, a period of plenty and of plenty will dawn over our land, to be equally enjoyed by railroads and growers. Thousands of the best class of citizens of the Mizzened and honest west can live their life in life with us. Continue the present rates and the business will be destroyed, our orchards abandoned, the cultivation of cotton discontinued, and we will be forced to live on those except starvation wages to those now engaged in its growth, much less to immigrants from other states.

Gold Standard and the Growers.
"The present rates were established in 1884, which the country was in a highly prosperous condition, money was plentiful, the poorest laborer could purchase a few trinkets, to any great extent by the withdrawal of silver as a money metal and were therefore living in a golden era. The present rates are one-tenth the amount of fruit to ship that there is now, and hence the rates under those circumstances were fair rates. Now, with the most terrible financial depression that our country has ever known; with idle and half fed workers who can only purchase the bare necessities of life with our currency contracted by the present depression, we have a crop more than ten times greater than was ever shipped before from Georgia, how can we pay such rates as those demanded and many more? The rates were made on a trifling basis and this crop must be sold at single gold standard prices. The result is not hard to predict. In order to prove to you that the people are forced with such high pay rates for fruit I need only call your attention to the fact that in 1884 California practically had a monopoly of the peach market and the growers on this account naturally expected rates a rich harvest, but the fruit did not sell for as much as their 1883 and 1884 crops when there was good peach crops everywhere. The result was that our fruits of Florida were killed last December, and every shipper thought that the remainder would bring enormous prices, but to their regret, it did not sell for as much as they had received in 1884. The following instances to show you that the bottom has dropped out of the market that contained prices on both perishable and imperishable articles. The result of the rate and certain buckets used by the southern railroads seems to be tightly riveted and cemented.

"Allow me to say that if the fruit sections of Michigan had received the same amount of encouragement and aid that you have given us, it would now be a stormy plain with not a tree or a vine on it. If the transcontinental lines had shown the same amount of interest in the development of California which have so greatly developed and prospered that wonderful state, the various agricultural associations have shown us, California today would have been an alkali desert in which a prairie dog would have starved to death in which a prairie dog would have starved to death.

The Canning Business.
"A word in regard to the canning business. It is said that it nearly every cross-roads have in other fruit growing states the canning business, which will give all the fruit that is not marketable, and give employment to all the idle labor in their vicinity besides paying out hundreds of dollars daily for the fruit and vegetables they pack? Most men are in the habit of saying we need the energy and thrift that we are so often accused of having. Not so. You can read the answer to this with the few new establishments in Georgia that have been started by enterprise citizens in the hope that the southern railroads would give them proportionate rates as those enjoyed by other fruit packers. Some of them have been plentiful. I could enumerate other instances to show you that the bottom has dropped out of the market that contained prices on both perishable and imperishable articles. The result of the rate and certain buckets used by the southern railroads seems to be tightly riveted and cemented.

"Allow me to say that if the fruit sections of Michigan had received the same amount of encouragement and aid that you have given us, it would now be a stormy plain with not a tree or a vine on it. If the transcontinental lines had shown the same amount of interest in the development of California which have so greatly developed and prospered that wonderful state, the various agricultural associations have shown us, California today would have been an alkali desert in which a prairie dog would have starved to death in which a prairie dog would have starved to death.

The Pivotal Year.

"Beyond question 1895 is a pivotal year with this industry. If the growers make any money this season the business will be recognized as a staple industry, and as having passed the experimental stage, and a standing army to keep the thousands of gold emigrants out of our state. On the other hand, if by reason of exorbitant rates the crop is unprofitable, not only will these prospective immigrants turn their eyes to more favored localities, but the growers who have engaged in the business will have in the hope of receiving as fair treatment from the railroads as that enjoyed by other growing sections, will abandon the business in disgust.

"I have always known that Georgia growers did not enjoy the proportionate rates and fast time rates of the shipping sections, but I confess that I never knew the difference was so great until a short time ago, when I began to investigate this subject.

Some Interesting Comparisons.
From the hundreds of comparisons I could mention, I will give a few as follows:

"The rate on peaches from California to Boston, over 3,000 miles, is \$1.50 per 100 pounds. From Georgia to Boston, \$1.37 per 100 pounds. The refrigerator rates are 45 cents per 100 pounds, which must be added to rate always, as it is absolutely indispensable. The rate from Atlanta to Baltimore is 78¢ per car, or \$2.10 including return.

"The rate from Grand Rapids, Mich., to Baltimore, a greater distance, is only 42 cents per 100, and the schedule is fast enough to enable the shipper to dispense with refrigeration. All of our Boston consignments are charged with \$10 per car above New York rates. Maryland shippers pay a difference of only 20 cents per 100 between New York and Boston, a most serious discrimination against us indeed.

"I could mention numberless other discriminations against the Georgia shipper, to both eastern and western ports, but to link the two will show that my assertions are true. In speaking of the necessity of a reduction of rates, I am generally met with the statement that the freight is so valuable that it cannot be reduced. Now, I deny this. I have been a large shipper for twenty years, and have never sued a road or even presented a claim for damage, except in fact. If the other sections do the same, we should pay only 4 mills per mile per ton, or about 32¢ per car to New York, the same as stone and pig iron.

The Growers Tell Tales.

"The truth is the growers have only themselves to blame for the existing rates. They have been blind to the traffic. The most wonderful fairy tales have been circulated and printed by laid boomers and nursery men, giving rose-colored accounts of the sales of peaches. These stories, No. 1, are chronicled and repeated and resented until at last the parties in whose minds they originated actually believe themselves. When a power strikes a man, he is apt to believe that the man through his good shape the exaggerated sales are printed and circulated everywhere; when the balance of the same growers have arrived at a general agreement, a full and glutted market, netting barely enough to pay for the empty boxes, no one but the shipper and his unfortunate creditor bears of it. As in Wall street one may be a speculator and the other a fool, one hears of it. The ninety-nine unfortunate who failed sink out of sight and are never heard of. Believing that the average selling price of peaches is \$1.50 per 100 per car, the present rates were made over six years ago and would not be exorbitant now, if we actually sold the fruit at one-third of the price. The beginning of real estate and wild-cat orchard companies quote. Unfortunately, we will not receive those prices, and hence must either seek a proportionate reduction of freight charges or remain content with the business. Although Georgia growers enjoy greater natural advantages than those of any other section on this continent, yet we will suffer from exorbitant rates in extent no one can dream of who has not examined the rates of other fruit growing sections.

THE EXPOSITION.

"The truth is the growers have only themselves to blame for the existing rates. They have been blind to the traffic. The most wonderful fairy tales have been circulated and printed by laid boomers and nursery men, giving rose-colored accounts of the sales of peaches. These stories, No. 1, are chronicled and repeated and resented until at last the parties in whose minds they originated actually believe themselves. When a power strikes a man, he is apt to believe that the man through his good shape the exaggerated sales are printed and circulated everywhere; when the balance of the same growers have arrived at a general agreement, a full and glutted market, netting barely enough to pay for the empty boxes, no one but the shipper and his unfortunate creditor bears of it. As in Wall street one may be a speculator and the other a fool, one hears of it. The ninety-nine unfortunate who failed sink out of sight and are never heard of. Believing that the average selling price of peaches is \$1.50 per 100 per car, the present rates were made over six years ago and would not be exorbitant now, if we actually sold the fruit at one-third of the price. The beginning of real estate and wild-cat orchard companies quote. Unfortunately, we will not receive those prices, and hence must either seek a proportionate reduction of freight charges or remain content with the business. Although Georgia growers enjoy greater natural advantages than those of any other section on this continent, yet we will suffer from exorbitant rates in extent no one can dream of who has not examined the rates of other fruit growing sections.

The Southern Roads Responsible.

"The impression prevails among southern growers that the northern and western roads are responsible for such a spirit of hostility to the south. As to any such any substantial reduction, I am assured by the authorities of the Pennsylvania railroad that this is an error. They say that the roads have no interest in trying to make any rate, and that they would prorate on a mileage basis on all classes of freight. The rate from Atlanta to Chicago is 7 cents per 100, exclusive of refrigerator charges. Of this amount

IS IT JACKSON?

A Negro Arrested in Somerset, Ky., Answering His Description.

IT IS BELIEVED THAT HE IS JACKSON

He Had a Copy of The Constitution Containing an Account of the Action of the Wilson Coroner's Jury.

Chief of Police Connolly is in receipt of a letter from R. O. Hughes, chief of police of Somerset, Ky., stating that he has arrested a negro answering to the description of the negro, Wilson, the negro who killed Ed Wilson here several weeks ago.

From the description of the negro arrested it looks very much like the murderer of Jackson has been captured, the description of the men tallying in many instances. The letter from the Kentucky officer states that the negro when arrested had in his possession a copy of The Constitution containing an account of the action of the coroner's jury which sat over the remains of the dead negro, Wilson, and who gave an account of the chief Hughes probably foul play of his man.

The article in question is clipped from The Constitution by the Somerset officer and inclosed in his letter to Chief Connolly for the latter's information. The article gave a brief description of Jackson, stating that he was about twenty-two years old, weighed 180 pounds, was five feet eight inches tall and of a bright ginger color; he had peculiar eyes and was bald by trade.

Chief Hughes' letter describes the negro under arrest as being of a light copper color, about 170 pounds weight, five feet eight inches tall, etc. The difference in height would be possible, the probabilities being that Jackson has lost several pounds since leaving Atlanta by hard travel and perhaps hunger.

The letter from the Kentucky officer came to Chief Connolly yesterday by special delivery mail and the latter at once called in a number of men who knew Jackson intimately and read the letter to them with the view of determining if the description given of the man under arrest would warrant an order being sent to Kentucky for him.

The letter of confidence was that if the negro in custody was indeed Jackson, he was known to have, further steps will be taken to positively identify the man. Chief Connolly telegraphed the Somerset chief last night and asked him about the mole and nothing further will be done until an answer to that message is received.

The city and county officers are still actively searching for Jackson in this vicinity and some of them believe that the negro will be captured within a few miles of Atlanta sooner or later, they believing that Jackson is in hiding somewhere near the city.

The letter from the Somerset chief of police gives a full description of the negro under arrest.

The letter follows:

"Somerset, Ky., June 15.—A. B. Connolly, Chief of Police, Atlanta, Ga. Dear Sir: I am holding here a copy of the Constitution which a person who caught a copy of the Constitution of June 4th, and I found the enclosed item in said paper.

"He gives his name as Fred Staples and said he is from Atlanta. He is a light copper color weighs about 170 pounds, is five feet and eight inches tall; has a year over left eye running from eye to near ear; long, dark, sharp mark on front of right cheek; sharp, dark, irregular mark on top of right shoulder near back; three scars on back part of left arm between shoulder and elbow; fresh scar on left ankle; very high, receding forehead; long, straight nose, wide at nostrils; talkative. Says he is twenty-three years old.

"He is the son of a man named in the article. If you think from the description I have given he is the man wire. Yours truly, R. O. HUGHES, Chief of Police."

WILL BE A FREE MAN.

Edwin Harcourt Will Once More Be a Free Man and Breathe the Free Air.

"Edwin Harcourt, the actor, will walk out of the state penitentiary this morning a free man, and it will be the first time to more than a year that this has been his privilege.

"He was sentenced to serve a one year's term in the penitentiary for the theft of valuable jewelry, said to have been stolen from a society young lady in Columbus.

"Harcourt has served his sentence and the time has come when he will be released. He was at one time an actor, but was addicted to the use of morphine, and from this source he claims that his troubles came.

IN THE LOCAL FIELD.

Minor Happenings of the Day In Court, Criminal, Social, Political, and Educational Circles in Atlanta.

SOCIETY NEWS AND GOSSIP.

The announcement that in her book on the exposition Mrs. Davis would have the picture of Mrs. Dr. Hugh Hasan was a mistake, but the girls desire to have it.

John W. Dickey, Stock and Bond Broker, AUGUSTA, GA.

Correspondence Invited

MARGIN TRADING Explained.

No matter what booklet on speculation you may have read, send for our new and complete and clearly defines margin trading and explains all market expressions. Crop damage reports from all sections. First-class security, equitable rates, risks bound at once. Prompt application, may 5-6m, in page.

W. H. PATTERSON & CO.

DEALERS IN

Investment Securities,

ROOM 8, CAPITAL CITY BANK BLDG.

ATLANTA, GA.

TELEGRAPHERS WORK

The Convention of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers a Success.

MANY IMPORTANT CHANGES IN THE LAWS

Railroad Organizations Likely to Federate. Move To Locate Their General Office in One City—The New Officers.

The tenth annual convention of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers of North America, which was recently held at St. Louis, Mo., was one of the most important in the history of that organization.

The convention was attended by representatives from nearly every state and territory in the United States and Mexico and from every province in Canada, over 120 delegates being in attendance when the convention was called to order by Grand Chief Telegrapher Walker V. Powell, of Wichita, Kas.

Many important changes in the organic law of the order were made and the organization starts out on its tenth year in a most prosperous and harmonious condition, despite the financial depression and general adversity among most of the labor organizations of the country during the past year.

The convention was in session one week and during that time the most perfect harmony and good feeling existed, a circumstance which was noticeable for the reason that at the Denver convention of the order held in May, 1894, the organization was almost rent to pieces on account of the factional differences existing at that time. So great was the dissension at that time it was freely predicted by the enemies of the order and even by some of its less hopeful members that it would never survive another convention, but that prediction proved utterly groundless and when the recent St. Louis convention adjourned it left the Order of Railroad Telegraphers in a condition and with prospects that could not have been improved upon considering the adversities and difficulties overcome by it during the year.

At the Denver convention an entire new set of officers were chosen and much of the credit of the splendid improvement in the condition of the order during the past year is due to the able and efficient management of its grand officers, all of the existing differences having been pacified by them and the most perfect harmony restored in the ranks.

Bilingual Sessions in Future. As stated, many important changes were made in the laws of the order, among which was the change of the constitutional provision to the holding of sessions of the grand division. Since the organization of the order nine years ago the convention have been held annually, but by action of the St. Louis convention they will be held only every two years in future. Efforts had been made at the last three conventions to change the sessions from annual to biennial, but the proposition was always defeated until this year, and would probably not have been adopted then but for the good feeling existing, enabling the laws to be perfected, and in that fact doing away with the necessity of holding annual sessions for the purpose of making changes and corrections in the laws.

Perhaps the next question acted upon in point of importance was the decision of the convention to move the headquarters of the order from Vinton, Ia., where they have been located almost since the order was founded, to the new headquarters of the executive committee during the next six months. The grand executive committee, which is the governing body of the order while the conventions are not in session, was instructed to select a city for the location of the general offices and move them within the time stated. In accordance with that instruction the committee at once took the matter under advisement, and is now looking into the advantages and inducements offered by the different cities competing for the headquarters. Those cities are Peoria, Ill., Council Bluffs, Ia., Terre Haute, Ind., and St. Louis, Mo.

The Move for Federation. There is a movement among all of the labor organizations to centralize their headquarters and to federate their members, and it is probable that at least three of the great railroad organizations will bring themselves closer together during the next six months or year, those organizations being the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. The firemen are at present located at Peoria, Ill., and that organization is making a strong effort to get the telegraphers and trainmen to come there and join forces with them.

A feature of the telegraphers convention was the presence of representatives of all of the railroad organizations and the expressions of sympathy and desire for a closer relation among the railroad employees was especially noticeable. The telegraphers had as visitors representatives from the Order of Railway Conductors, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, the Railroad Carmen's Association, the Switchmen's Union of North America and other organizations of railroad employees.

Prominent Firemen There. Among the most prominent visitors were Grand Master Frank P. Sargent, Grand Secretary and Treasurer Frank W. Arnold and Grand Editor W. S. Carter of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, all of whom addressed the telegraphers in the most enthusiastic and encouraging manner, predicting the future and the railroad employees a brilliant future if the orders would federate and ally themselves together. The three grand officers had just returned from Atlanta, where they had come to address the Order of Railway Conductors on the advantages of Peoria, Ill., as a place for locating the headquarters of all the orders.

The feeling existing among the membership of the organization at this time is more friendly than for many years, and it is exceedingly likely that some plan of federation or harmonization will be established in the near future.

A Weekly Paper in Future. The convention decided to change the plan of publication of the Railroad Telegrapher, the official organ of the order. Heretofore, the magazine has been issued semi-monthly, but in the near future it will be changed to a weekly, thinking that the membership and telegraphers generally should have the news of the fraternity more often than twice a month. The magazine will appear in an entire new form and dress when it is changed and will be more akin to a newspaper than the regulation magazine.

Four Kinds of Divisions. The plan of organization as to subordinate lodges was completely revolutionized by the convention. During the past year the only subordinate organization has been that of the local divisions, but in future the order will be made up of local divisions, state divisions, system divisions and what is known as a grand division. The local divisions will be constituted as at present, but if in any state, two or more divisions desire to consolidate and have a state division, they can do so. System divisions will be a lodge composed of members on one line of railroad only, the local

divisions in the past being made up of members from all of the roads adjacent.

The grand division membership will simply be attached to the general organization, having no local connection whatever.

An equitable system of representation has been formulated and it is believed that the new plans will work greatly to the advantage of the order, considerable dissatisfaction having arisen over the old plan of local divisions. Under the new, absolute home rule is guaranteed the membership, it having the option of belonging to the and the four systems of organization, of course, all of the different systems are subject to the authority of the general organization and are required to conform to its regulations.

Another important change made by the convention was that of consolidating the offices of grand editor and manager of The Railroad Telegrapher and that of grand secretary and treasurer, the duties of editing and managing the official organ in future devolving on the grand secretary and treasurer. By this action the order will be saved a large sum annually therefore paid in salary to the grand editor and manager.

The Insurance Question.

The convention took up an disconsidered the question of life insurance for its members, but did not adopt a plan for many reasons. Perhaps the fact having greater weight among the membership in opposition to life insurance is that the telegraphers, unlike the members of other railroad organizations, are stationed at one locality and are not subject to the dangers of constant travel like other classes of railroad employees connected with the train service. The plan has always had a sick and accident benefit fund, and while the amount in either case is not large, still the membership upon the whole has been satisfied with it and it was not thought advisable to increase the cost of membership at present by adopting an insurance department, which would necessarily have to be made compulsory if effective.

The New Grand Officers.

The convention re-elected most of the grand officers who had served the order during the past year, it having expressed the entire satisfaction of the membership of the order with the conduct of the organization by its officers.

The officers elected were: W. V. Powell, of Wichita, Kas., grand chief telegrapher; M. M. Dolph, of Kansas City, Mo., first assistant grand chief telegrapher; T. M. Pierson, of Terre Haute, Ind., second assistant grand chief telegrapher; J. R. T. Austin, of Toledo, O., grand secretary and treasurer.

The grand executive committee elected was: L. A. Tanquary, of Butte, Col., chairman, four years; Charles Daniel, of Atlanta, Ga., secretary, four years; James H. Flinn, of Govanstown, Md., four years; A. L. Taylor, of Leavittsburg, O., two years; William White, of London, Ont., two years.

John D. Thurman, of La Porte, Ind., who for many years was grand chief telegrapher of the order, was elected a life member at the convention, his bearing the title of past grand chief telegrapher.

D. Ramsay of Chicago, Ill., is also a past grand chief telegrapher.

Next Convention in '97.

The next convention of the order will be held in May, 1897, at Washington, D. C., unless the place of holding it is changed by the grand executive committee that committee being given authority to change the place of holding the convention to the city where it is decided to hold the headquarters of the order if it sees fit.

The grand executive committee will continue to meet annually for the purpose of examining the books and accounts of the grand secretary and treasurer and other grand officers.

CHARLES DANIEL.

WERE TOO SMALL.

A Negro Wanted To Exchange Stolen Shoes and Got Arrested for It.

Patrolmen R. G. Wilson and Ed Walton arrested a negro on Marietta street Saturday night charged with stealing a pair of shoes from a store in that section.

The negro's arrest was brought about in a peculiar manner. He went into the store Saturday night and handing a check a pair of woman's shoes said that he wanted to exchange them for a pair one size larger, the pair in his possession being just that much too small for his wife. The clerk at once recognized the shoes in the possession of the negro as stolen goods, the shoes having been missed that morning.

The negro was questioned as to where he got the shoes and he claimed that they were bought for him by a friend in the morning. The explanation was not satisfactory to the man and he caused the arrest of the negro.

He will be given further opportunity to explain in the police court this afternoon.

SOME RAILWAY STATISTICS.

Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Washington, June 16.—The seventh statistical report of the interstate commerce commission has just been submitted. It covers the fiscal year of 1894 and completes the preliminary statistics of those published last. The first part of the report covers the last four months of the Columbian exposition, during which time there was an increased passenger traffic. The second part covers a period of widespread depression. The third, commencing June 30, 1894, when 122 roads, operating upwards of 42,000 miles of line, and representing about one-fourth of the total railway capitalization, were in the hands of receivers. The effect of these conditions is apparent in the fall of the figures presented. The total railway mileage in the United States is 178,700, an increase during the year of 2,347 miles. The increase during the previous year was 4,897.

The state of Pennsylvania shows an increase of 300.2 miles, Florida 24, North Dakota 195, Ohio 184, Georgia 162, Maine 125, Missouri 120, West Virginia 117 and Minnesota 116 miles.

During the year 1,579 locomotives and 30,836 cars were fitted up with air brakes, and 1,127 locomotives and 34,196 cars were fitted with automatic couplers. While the gain in the use of both of these safety appliances is in excess of the increase of equipment, 74 per cent of the total equipment are still used on air brakes and 72 per cent without automatic couplers. The law requires that all equipment shall be supplied with these safety appliances before January, 1898.

The total number of railway employees on June 30, 1894, was 73,698, a decrease of 9,394, and less than in any year since 1898.

The total amount of reported railway capital to June 30, 1894, was \$10,796,473,813, an increase of \$290,238,403.

The gross earnings of the railways for the year show a decrease of \$147,300,077, or 12 per cent; 1,823 railway employees were killed and during the year 23,22 were injured, as compared with 2,772 killed and 31,752 injured in 1893.

Now see that your blood is pure. Good health follows the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is the one great blood purifier.

Summer School.

I will teach grammar school pupils at 490 Whitehall street for eight weeks, beginning on the 17th instant. Sessions from 8 a. m. to 12 m.

Pupils suffering in their class room from any cause and such as have outstripped their grades and wish to go higher will receive careful attention.

High School.

I will also give private lessons in algebra, geometry, Latin and Greek from 3 to 6 p. m.

Grammar school for eight weeks... \$10.00 High school per hour... \$1.00 Address T. A. E. MEANS, 490 Whitehall street

IT IS A GREAT FIGHT

That is Being Made for Silver Out in Mississippi,

AND THE WHITE METAL WILL WIN

Meetings Held Daily in the Counties—Silver Men Forcing the Fight—“Sound Money” Men Forming Leagues.

New Orleans, June 16.—Mississippi holds an election in November for governor and other state officers, for county and local officers of all kinds, and for a legislature which will choose a United States senator.

The campaign was prematurely precipitated six months in advance of the election by the financial issue, and it has become altogether a fight over silver. Every other issue has been lost sight of in it. Some of the papers have protested against the consideration of this question, which they say is purely national and cannot be determined by a state election, and they have urged that local measures and local problems be discussed. But the people will have none of it. They are thoroughly aroused on the monetary issue and will have nothing else. They want to hear the financial question discussed and apparently cannot get too much of it, and every candidate, even the petty position of constable, is compelled to define how he stands on silver.

The campaign in Mississippi is destined to be a battle over silver with that issue and that alone figuring. It is a clear-cut, well-defined fight of the people against the moneyed interests, the federal administration and the governor. It will settle how the people of Mississippi feel and will vote on this issue, and it will settle the position of the Mississippi delegation on the financial question at the next session. The republican party is so dead in Mississippi that they do not figure in the matter in any way, and with the populists, of course, for silver, they only help the gold men, but they do not help the rest of the popular strength to refuse to face it.

The campaign in Mississippi is destined to be a battle over silver with that issue and that alone figuring. It is a clear-cut, well-defined fight of the people against the moneyed interests, the federal administration and the governor. It will settle how the people of Mississippi feel and will vote on this issue, and it will settle the position of the Mississippi delegation on the financial question at the next session. The republican party is so dead in Mississippi that they do not figure in the matter in any way, and with the populists, of course, for silver, they only help the gold men, but they do not help the rest of the popular strength to refuse to face it.

The campaign in Mississippi is destined to be a battle over silver with that issue and that alone figuring. It is a clear-cut, well-defined fight of the people against the moneyed interests, the federal administration and the governor. It will settle how the people of Mississippi feel and will vote on this issue, and it will settle the position of the Mississippi delegation on the financial question at the next session. The republican party is so dead in Mississippi that they do not figure in the matter in any way, and with the populists, of course, for silver, they only help the gold men, but they do not help the rest of the popular strength to refuse to face it.

The campaign in Mississippi is destined to be a battle over silver with that issue and that alone figuring. It is a clear-cut, well-defined fight of the people against the moneyed interests, the federal administration and the governor. It will settle how the people of Mississippi feel and will vote on this issue, and it will settle the position of the Mississippi delegation on the financial question at the next session. The republican party is so dead in Mississippi that they do not figure in the matter in any way, and with the populists, of course, for silver, they only help the gold men, but they do not help the rest of the popular strength to refuse to face it.

The campaign in Mississippi is destined to be a battle over silver with that issue and that alone figuring. It is a clear-cut, well-defined fight of the people against the moneyed interests, the federal administration and the governor. It will settle how the people of Mississippi feel and will vote on this issue, and it will settle the position of the Mississippi delegation on the financial question at the next session. The republican party is so dead in Mississippi that they do not figure in the matter in any way, and with the populists, of course, for silver, they only help the gold men, but they do not help the rest of the popular strength to refuse to face it.

The campaign in Mississippi is destined to be a battle over silver with that issue and that alone figuring. It is a clear-cut, well-defined fight of the people against the moneyed interests, the federal administration and the governor. It will settle how the people of Mississippi feel and will vote on this issue, and it will settle the position of the Mississippi delegation on the financial question at the next session. The republican party is so dead in Mississippi that they do not figure in the matter in any way, and with the populists, of course, for silver, they only help the gold men, but they do not help the rest of the popular strength to refuse to face it.

The campaign in Mississippi is destined to be a battle over silver with that issue and that alone figuring. It is a clear-cut, well-defined fight of the people against the moneyed interests, the federal administration and the governor. It will settle how the people of Mississippi feel and will vote on this issue, and it will settle the position of the Mississippi delegation on the financial question at the next session. The republican party is so dead in Mississippi that they do not figure in the matter in any way, and with the populists, of course, for silver, they only help the gold men, but they do not help the rest of the popular strength to refuse to face it.

The campaign in Mississippi is destined to be a battle over silver with that issue and that alone figuring. It is a clear-cut, well-defined fight of the people against the moneyed interests, the federal administration and the governor. It will settle how the people of Mississippi feel and will vote on this issue, and it will settle the position of the Mississippi delegation on the financial question at the next session. The republican party is so dead in Mississippi that they do not figure in the matter in any way, and with the populists, of course, for silver, they only help the gold men, but they do not help the rest of the popular strength to refuse to face it.

The campaign in Mississippi is destined to be a battle over silver with that issue and that alone figuring. It is a clear-cut, well-defined fight of the people against the moneyed interests, the federal administration and the governor. It will settle how the people of Mississippi feel and will vote on this issue, and it will settle the position of the Mississippi delegation on the financial question at the next session. The republican party is so dead in Mississippi that they do not figure in the matter in any way, and with the populists, of course, for silver, they only help the gold men, but they do not help the rest of the popular strength to refuse to face it.

The campaign in Mississippi is destined to be a battle over silver with that issue and that alone figuring. It is a clear-cut, well-defined fight of the people against the moneyed interests, the federal administration and the governor. It will settle how the people of Mississippi feel and will vote on this issue, and it will settle the position of the Mississippi delegation on the financial question at the next session. The republican party is so dead in Mississippi that they do not figure in the matter in any way, and with the populists, of course, for silver, they only help the gold men, but they do not help the rest of the popular strength to refuse to face it.

The campaign in Mississippi is destined to be a battle over silver with that issue and that alone figuring. It is a clear-cut, well-defined fight of the people against the moneyed interests, the federal administration and the governor. It will settle how the people of Mississippi feel and will vote on this issue, and it will settle the position of the Mississippi delegation on the financial question at the next session. The republican party is so dead in Mississippi that they do not figure in the matter in any way, and with the populists, of course, for silver, they only help the gold men, but they do not help the rest of the popular strength to refuse to face it.

The campaign in Mississippi is destined to be a battle over silver with that issue and that alone figuring. It is a clear-cut, well-defined fight of the people against the moneyed interests, the federal administration and the governor. It will settle how the people of Mississippi feel and will vote on this issue, and it will settle the position of the Mississippi delegation on the financial question at the next session. The republican party is so dead in Mississippi that they do not figure in the matter in any way, and with the populists, of course, for silver, they only help the gold men, but they do not help the rest of the popular strength to refuse to face it.

The campaign in Mississippi is destined to be a battle over silver with that issue and that alone figuring. It is a clear-cut, well-defined fight of the people against the moneyed interests, the federal administration and the governor. It will settle how the people of Mississippi feel and will vote on this issue, and it will settle the position of the Mississippi delegation on the financial question at the next session. The republican party is so dead in Mississippi that they do not figure in the matter in any way, and with the populists, of course, for silver, they only help the gold men, but they do not help the rest of the popular strength to refuse to face it.

The campaign in Mississippi is destined to be a battle over silver with that issue and that alone figuring. It is a clear-cut, well-defined fight of the people against the moneyed interests, the federal administration and the governor. It will settle how the people of Mississippi feel and will vote on this issue, and it will settle the position of the Mississippi delegation on the financial question at the next session. The republican party is so dead in Mississippi that they do not figure in the matter in any way, and with the populists, of course, for silver, they only help the gold men, but they do not help the rest of the popular strength to refuse to face it.

The campaign in Mississippi is destined to be a battle over silver with that issue and that alone figuring. It is a clear-cut, well-defined fight of the people against the moneyed interests, the federal administration and the governor. It will settle how the people of Mississippi feel and will vote on this issue, and it will settle the position of the Mississippi delegation on the

